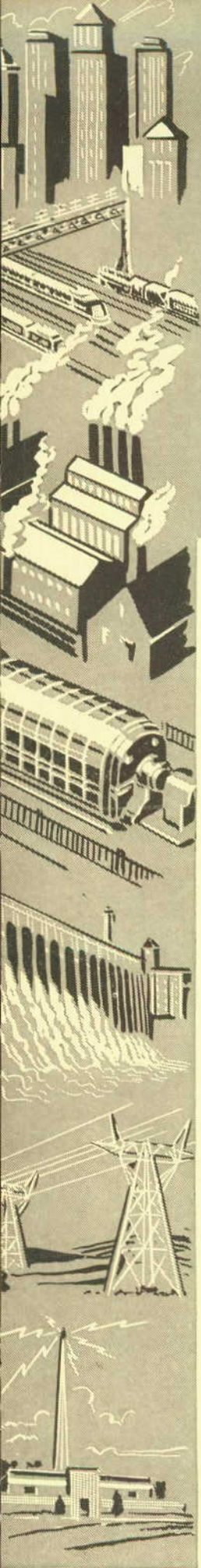


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1943

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh or Two!

### DON'T FORGET

Let's hasten the doom of the Asiatic fanatics  
By buying bonds more than ever before;  
Dig in again for another tank and plane—  
And Nippon's blood-stained sun shall rise  
no more!  
Let's make historic seventh of December  
A date hysteric for Japs to remember!

\* \* \*

*We like this one from our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Congress Journal:*

### "WDYTYCIWSS"

This word appeared on a sign above the cash register in a restaurant. Mystified customers asked the cashier what it meant and were in turn asked:

"Why don't you take your change in War Savings Stamps?"  
Hundreds did.

\* \* \*

### PHILOSOPHY OF L. U. NO. 903

The back of the burden toiler  
Is bent from the weight of the load;  
That he and his kind through ages  
Have borne on every road.

His is not the lot of the dreamer  
Or worker with brush and pen,  
Who bask in the favor of fortune,  
And the smiles and cheers of men.

His is not a place in the forum  
Guiding the Ship of State,  
Or a seat near the mighty  
Where sit the proud and the great.

But deep in the haunts of the worker  
In the mills and in shops and in mines,  
Where red-blooded men are sweating—  
Not heeding the passing of time

Where the measure of men is manhood  
And the character counts in the scale—  
That's the crucible pot of man  
Where brotherhood never fails.

So when you're thinking of progress,  
Make your estimate high,  
For the humblest ones of the toilers  
Who live but to work and to die.

Cleanse your dust-covered conscience  
And give the worker his due—  
The world couldn't go on without him,  
But maybe it could without YOU.

JACK T. BROCK,  
L. U. No. 903.

\* \* \*

### SMILES AND WILES

Jimmy Morrell—"Women are not so strong physically."

Leo Hennessey—"Is that so? Helen can put the cap on a fruit jar so that it takes me 20 minutes to take it off."

Koenig's wife—"Can you let me have a little money, Henry?"

Henry—"Certainly, dear. About how little?"

M. A. (MORRY) NEWMAN,  
L. U. No. 1.

### BUY BONDS NOW NOT BYE AND BYE BUT BUY AND BUY

Cut out the high life,  
Cut out the flare,  
Get behind our soldier boys  
Fighting over there.

With bonds, ships and bombers,  
We will back you, Uncle Sammie,  
With a little more give  
And a little less gimme.

Then when this job is over  
And silence comes to guns,  
We'll feel we've not been cheating  
When greeting home our sons.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,  
L. U. No. 333.

\* \* \*

### THE B. M.

"He's a mighty fine fellow—"  
When there's jobs to be had,  
And the pay is high,  
And the work is not bad;  
And the weather's warm  
And the breezes fine,  
And the skipper's fair,  
And all cards are in line;  
The steward's a prince,  
And the boys all lay to  
And get the job done  
Without hullabaloo.

But comes the bad weather  
And shortness of work,  
The jobs getting scarcer;  
They start in the dark.  
The gang thins out,  
They blow with the winds  
To find greener pastures;  
They consult their B. M.'s,  
They look at the tramp guide,  
And say, "I'll go there;  
Phone ahead for me, will you,  
And spot me a lair."

They travel by trailer,  
By bus or by train;  
They land in strange cities  
From Texas to Maine.  
But first one in contact  
When the trip's at an end  
Is the man in the saddle,  
The ever-present B. M.  
He stays in his office,  
He knows they'll be back,  
And strangers will follow  
Like wolves in a pack.

He seeks out the jobs,  
The cards and the men;  
He looks up the laws  
His men to defend;  
In case of dissension,  
Abuse, or mistreat-  
ment he steps up to bat  
Standing square on his feet.  
He knows all the answers,  
The laws and the men.  
You can bet your last dime  
On your union's B. M.

FRANK M. HARRIS,  
L. U. No. 226.

*Trust Brother Leavitt to send us a laugh or two.*

### TOOL-SHANTY TALES

#### Half a Length Is Better Than No Board

Don't want to get the carpenters mad, but—building hundreds of wooden army training centers resulted in a demand for an impossible number of carpenters which, in turn, created a number of impossible carpenters. A Fort Worth Brother brings a story about them, from the Mineral Wells, Texas, job:

Two carpenters were working on a scaffold on an unfinished mess hall. One called out, "Do she fit?"

"No," returned the other.

"Do she touch?"

"Yes."

"Nail her!"

\* \* \*

### SIAMESE TWINS

This one from Fort Riley: A foreman said to a carpenter who was sawing off a board, "I'm going to take your partner over to another building and leave you to finish this job."

The carpenter looked up in quick alarm, and protested, "You can't do that, mister, he owns the hammer!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

\* \* \*

### LET THERE BE MORE LIGHT

The world was built in six days,  
I've heard the old folks tell,  
The seventh day they set aside—  
So folks could rest a spell.  
There were no forty-hours,  
Back in the year of one,  
You hit the hay at close of day—  
And toiled from sun 'til sun.  
As soon as greed came on the job,  
Some wise boss scratched his head,  
And came to the conclusion  
Too much time was spent in bed.  
Said he, "We'll have to fathom  
Some means to get more light,  
And keep the gang a-going—  
Way up into the night."  
There's the point where trouble broke  
When Gabriel blew his horn,  
They formed the Knights of Labor—  
The union then was born.  
They had to make concessions—  
Less hours and more pay.  
The boys said right, in that first fight,  
We won't work night and day.  
So down the line from time to time,  
Conditions better grew  
And we must give all credit  
To those pioneering few,  
"Light" the cause of trouble  
Amongst those first elect,  
'Twas also light that set things right  
"The cause and the effect."

T. A. S.,  
L. U. No. 3.



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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### CHAT

At the outset of the war Americans felt they could overcome a lead of 25 years by the enemy in building an unsurpassed war machine and not have it interfere with civilian economy.

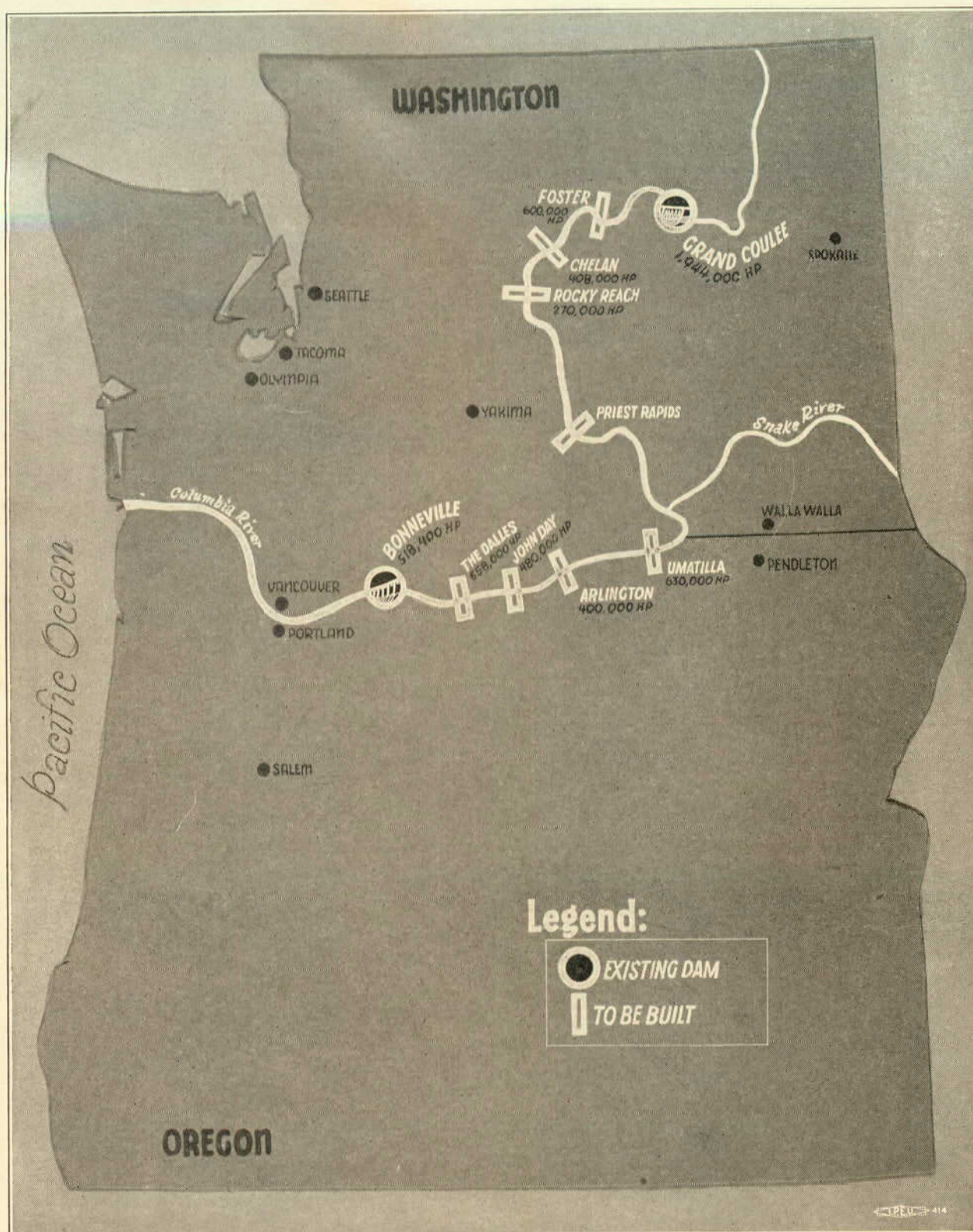
This has proved to be a delusion. To build a war machine totalling 200 or 225 billion dollars is, in itself, a task for any nation, however great, and sacrifices must be made by civilians. On December 31 the official JOURNAL was made to face this sacrifice. By order of the War Production Board 10 per cent (in tons) of the paper used in 1942 has to be saved in 1943.

This saving must come from somewhere and the JOURNAL is making the cut by using paper of less weight and by publishing fewer pages. The real problem lies, however, in the mounting membership of the organization. As membership goes up, of course, tonnage goes up. However, the WPB has been quite cooperative and will probably help the JOURNAL solve this problem of mounting membership.

Every effort will be made to make the JOURNAL more interesting rather than less. Articles will be written more pointedly and, of course, from time to time stuff that appears important to the local union may have to be omitted, but we will carry on in an effort to still give our membership the best trade union JOURNAL in the world.

Our cover photo is by courtesy of the Office of War Information.









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## Bourbons Reveal Ignorance in HANDLING MEN

ONE of the shortcomings of American "know-how" has been the failure to employ "savvy" in the handling of men.

While taking an advanced position in the use of chemistry, physics and science for the production of gadgets and commodities, industry up to 1932 manifested too willing ability to use blind force in the handling of workers. Now, though many industrial leaders have moved out to a more rational position, many Bourbons of big business cling to the old slogans and old practices. Bourbons in Congress reflect the old order. They want to build airplanes, ships and tanks with a whip.

The present situation in Congress reveals the abject ignorance of Bourbons of industrial experience and science. The present hour is a fateful hour. What occurs in the next six months on this question may determine the course of America for the next 20 years.

### TIME TO SHOP

When the 48-hour week went into effect for government workers in Washington recently, there at once began a marked phenomenon. Government employees began to ask at once for lengthened lunch periods. This was not a conspiracy but a spontaneous reaction to the longer work-week. Of course, the interpretation of Bourbons in Congress would be that this merely was an example of the unpatriotic spirit of government workers who wished to loaf on the job. This is far from the truth. What it meant was that with the added extra burden placed upon the government workers, by gas rationing and food rationing, and slowness of transportation, the ordinary household business of workers could not be done in the free hours granted under the 48-hour week. Government workers found that when they got to grocery stores at seven o'clock at night, especially on Saturday night, there was no food left for the Sunday larder. This is a clear example of one of the ingredients that composes the manpower situation in the United States.

The main problem in industry appears to have to do with absenteeism. Indus-

Completely ignore experience and science. Wish to go back to ancient slave weapon of the whip. Present Congress reflects trend

trial leaders say that 2.5 per cent of the work-force may be absent normally from the job but when absenteeism reaches the proportion of 10, 15 or 20 per cent, there is some factor at work that must be discovered and cured. Congress would cure it by compulsion. Congress is not considering morale at all. The true and intelligent approach to this problem is recorded in the January issue of "Modern Industry," a publication devoted to the newer points of view, edited by Harwood F. Merrill. "Modern Industry" reaches the conclusion after interviewing managers and 600 absentee workers that "when the worker knows not only what he is doing but why he is doing it, and the importance of his contribution to the war, he'll be less prone to take a day off to go fishing."

"Modern Industry" goes on to analyze this problem in a scientific way: "Today industry is beginning to pay the price in absenteeism for excessive overtime. Men are wearing out, physically and mentally."

### I CAN'T TAKE IT ANY LONGER

In the statements of absentees from a seven-day week shipyard were these typical comments: "I thought I had a day off coming." "After a year on the night shift I couldn't take it any longer." "Men aren't machines; they need some pleasure and relaxation. The soldiers in the army have more privileges."

"Modern Industry" goes on to point out that the General Motors Company made a study and discovered that days lost by men scheduled to work seven 7½-hour shifts per week doubled the time lost by men working six shifts of the same length weekly. General Motors discovered also that the number of days worked are far more important as a cause of fatigue,

and hence of absenteeism, than the actual hours worked as long as they do not exceed 55 hours per week. Long sustained overtime is the chief cause of absenteeism. Of course this will not please the Bourbon leaders in Congress who for months have been trying to prove labor has been soldiering on the job. This publication lists 20 causes of absenteeism:

He's worked too long for too many weeks.

It takes him two hours to get to work. His family is 200 miles away back home.

His wife and kids are sick and without care.

There's no one to mind the children. Stores are closed in his leisure time or are too distant.

Shows and recreation aren't available to him.

"Home" is a tiny trailer or a dirty flat or room.

He has a little cold and just "feels lousy."

He hasn't enough gasoline or his tires are bad.

He's out of step with the community. He's going into the army anyhow.

Men are idle, products unmoved in plant.

He likes a drink now and then. The hunting or fishing season has opened.

He's mad at his foreman or the company.

Or the foreman has told him to take a rest.

He doesn't know his part in the war effort.

He's earned in four days more than he needs or can spend—or has ever earned before.

He just doesn't give a damn about the war.

This same scientific approach is made by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor in Great Britain. Mr. Bevin said recently: "You can have the cleverest engineers and planners in the world, but unless you have someone who understands how to handle the human being you cannot get the desired results; and I do not limit this handling merely to the work of the psychologist or the efficiency expert. It covers the whole field of health, recreation, advice and care."

### FEELINGS OF THE MEN

Mr. Bevin goes on to say, "You can't just say to a man, 'Work all night,' and if the man cuts up rough, not give a bit of consideration as to whether the fellow has



had food enough or has been looked after. . . . You know, really, we have got to enter into the feelings of the men that we are asking to do this work and to cut down the horrible disparities that have dominated our industrial life in the past."

Great Britain has been in the war longer than the United States and has faced the same problems of handling men. It has set up a system of welfare workers, trained people who are studying personnel problems and trying to cure the causes of absenteeism. These welfare workers are constantly in contact with the working force. They study the human worker. Welfare workers have asked wives and landladies to show appreciation of the war worker when he comes home tired from the factory. These welfare workers suggest, "If he works on a night shift, make as little noise as possible about the house when he is sleeping. Don't turn on the radio too loud. If his clothes are wet when he comes in in the evening, let him hang them to dry in the kitchen or some warm place. If you have time to do any darning or mending for him he will be grateful . . . and he on his side will probably be only too glad to do things about the house in his spare time. . . ."

The fact is that compulsion, the effort to use the whip, in keeping men on the job is a short cut based on utter disregard of facts and psychology in the worker's case. While the Bourbons in Congress are sharpening their knives for labor, seeking to get controlling legislation, the Tolan Committee has exercised good judgment in facing the manpower problem. The Tolan Committee has pointed out that it was not opposed to compulsion as such but that it was reluctant to embrace compulsory measures for a number of reasons including unpreparedness by manpower, production and procurement agencies for such a step. The Tolan Committee points out that there is a marked connection between the armed services and large corporations: "The drift in the direction of compulsion is an accompaniment of the drift in the direction of control over our war effort by a limited number of large corporations, many of which are reluctant to accept the centralized direction without which the over-all job cannot be done. They would not themselves expect to run their own business without such centralized control, but they fail to understand that it is equally important in a modern war that it be applied to them by their government. They have been encouraged in this belief by the traditional system of procurement by the armed services, which holds that to let a contract to one of these large corporations is to discharge the obligation of the contracting agency."

#### DRIFT, DRIFT, DRIFT

The so-called manpower problem has been allowed to drift for over a year. There has been no modern approach to this problem, no effort to mobilize the experience of the best war plants or to utilize the science developed over a period of years in industry. There is not even the use of common sense.

Recently George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, appeared before a Senate committee and discussed manpower problems on the railroad. Mr. Harrison pointed out that one of the things that could be done would be to eliminate depression wages. He asked, "How does any industry, in particular the railroad and other transportation industries, expect to get adequate manpower when they pay from one-third to one-half as much as most war industries? How much longer do they expect to get people to work for straight time, in many cases as much as 56 hours per week, when time-and-one-half is paid by all other interstate industries?" Mr. Harrison is strong for voluntary cooperation. He does not believe that conscription of labor will meet the problem at all.

It appears to be plain that compulsion is no way to take care of the national work force. Somehow under government guidance leaders must reach into human psychology to do this job. Dr. Paul de Kruif appeared before the Senate Committee Investigating Manpower. This conversation took place between Dr. de Kruif and Senator Pepper:

*Senator Pepper.* This thing about the nation's health is not just a frill or furbelow, as I understand you then, but an essential and vital matter in relation to the nation's strength?

*Dr. de Kruif.* I always put first not only essential and vital matter but the essential and vital matter in relation to the nation's strength. May I add one thing, sir?

*Senator Pepper.* Yes.

*Dr. de Kruif.* Your point of view will be rebutted by those who say that the health of China, India, Poland, and Russia is so much worse than ours, that ours is wonderful. Will you please remember that, Senator Pepper?

*Senator Pepper.* I assume that you intimate that what we should think of is, what our conditions are in respect to what they might be, with adequate medical care.

#### PUT AMERICA'S HOUSE IN ORDER

*Dr. de Kruif.* Always. I feel, sir, since we are arrogating to ourselves leadership in the world and among the Allied Nations, that the first thing we should do would be to put our house in order in regard to health.

*Senator Pepper.* Have you any figures or any information that would entitle you to make a comparison between what we have done in the way of providing public-health facilities to our people and what the Germans have done in that respect?

*Dr. de Kruif.* No; I cannot, sir. Since the closing of the frontier, you know, since the war, I think very little is known about that. Previous to the war, I think we got figures, but it was generally said among friends of mine that the Nazis took a great deal of care of the health of their soldiers and of their industrial workers, too; but I am not an authority on that and I have no figures.

*Senator Pepper.* Did you have an op-

portunity to make any study of the Russian system before the war?

*Dr. de Kruif.* No.

*Senator Pepper.* To know whether or not it was possible for the citizenry of Russia to get access to hospitals and to medical attention?

*Dr. de Kruif.* I have read books about it, and one book in particular, by Dr. John Kingsbury and Sir Arthur Newsholm, that related that such facilities are placed at the disposal of all the citizens. However, how good those facilities are and how adequate the Russian medical manpower and nursing manpower and scientific manpower are, I do not know.

*Senator Pepper.* It is not maybe an outlandish assumption to make, that a good deal of the fertility and strength that have been exhibited in the resistance of the Russians to the Germans is attributed to, among other things, those facilities and those conditions.

*Dr. de Kruif.* I do not know. The Russians are hereditarily a healthy lot. The Russian women do not seem to have much trouble in bearing children, because of the rapidity of parturition. They bear their children very quickly. The childbirth takes less time than it does in many other western countries, and consequently you cannot say that it was the medical care that did it, because they are such tough, good people, you see.

In the same hearing, Henry J. Kaiser made a stirring statement:

"Now, I want to say in that connection that we do not favor a freezing of labor for the reason that we do not believe that the same results can be obtained by freezing labor because it removes the freedom of a man to work, and that freedom should be governed by the union which he has selected to represent him. We believe that the union should be given a definite responsibility, a job to do, and that they should look after that job. I firmly am of that opinion, and I want that message to go forward, that the unions themselves, having a responsibility, should fulfill that responsibility; that they should see—as long as they have been chosen by the men as their representatives—they should see that the men do the thing, at this hour of our grave peril, to give us the greatest manpower we ever had, and the men must feel themselves guided and aided and advised and controlled by their own unions to do the thing that is necessary to protect us at this time.

"Therefore rather than freeze it, we should have them, they themselves, understand that responsibility seriously that they hold, and it can be done, I think, through such a suggestion as we are now proposing, and they would feel it more.

"We were previously of the opinion that it would be desirable to stabilize labor at once. However, in view of your request, and after giving serious consideration, we are definitely opposed to the government stabilization of labor, or at least until such time as the above-mentioned matters have been clarified, and we have a more accurate knowledge of our avail-

(Continued on page 91)



# PRESIDENT'S *New* CALL

## *For Social Security*

THE message of the President of the United States to the Congress on state of the Union carried stirring statement of great interest to wage-earners:

"We, and all the United Nations, want a decent peace and a durable peace. In the years between the end of the first World War and the beginning of the second World War we were not living under a decent or durable peace.

### LASTING GOOD MUST COME FROM BLOODSHED

"I have reason to know that our boys at the front are concerned with two broad aims beyond the winning of the war; and their thinking and their opinion coincide with what most Americans here back home are mulling over. They know, and we know, that it would be inconceivable—it would, indeed, be sacrilegious—if this nation and the world did not attain some real, lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death.

"The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace, and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war.

"Two years ago I spoke in my annual message of four freedoms. The blessing of two of them—freedom of speech and freedom of religion—are an essential part of the very life of this nation; and we hope that these blessings will be granted to all men everywhere.

"The people at home and the people at the front—men and women—are wondering a little about the third freedom—freedom from want. To them it means that when they are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, they will have the right to expect full employment—full employment for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work.

"They expect the opportunity to work, to run their farms, their stores, to earn decent wages. They are eager to face the risks inherent in our system of free enterprise.

### NO APPLE-SELLING IN POST-WAR AMERICA

"They do not want a post-war America which suffers from undernourishment or slums—or the dole. They want no get-rich-quick era of bogus 'prosperity' which will end for them in selling apples on a street corner, as happened after the bursting of the boom in 1929.

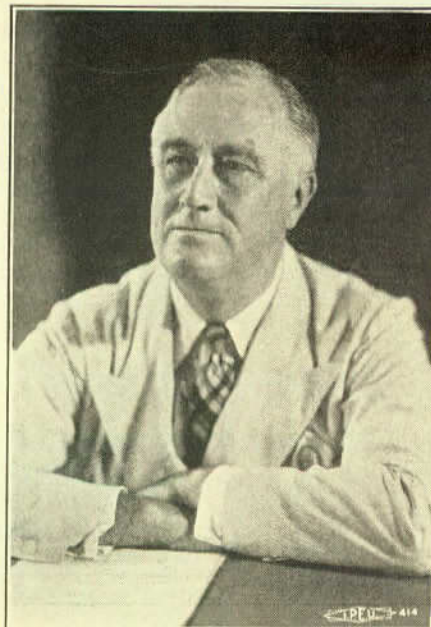
"When you talk with our young men and young women, you will find they want

"Freedom from want" of Atlantic Charter, implemented by courageous utterance

to work for themselves and for their families; they consider they have the right to work; and they know that after the last war their fathers did not gain that right.

"When you talk with our young men and women you will find that with the opportunity for employment, they want

(Continued on page 86)



GREAT LEADER

## *Mexico Advances Strong Social Security Program*

Neighbor to South Builds, Like England, Toward Security

ON December 11, 1942, the Mexican Government sent to the National Congress the Social Insurance Bill, which, on the initiative of the Secretariat for Labor and Social Insurance, had been drafted after some months of investigation.

The act covers the risks of industrial accidents and diseases, sickness and maternity, invalidity, old age and death. Insurance against industrial accidents and diseases, the cost of which will be borne entirely by the employers, provides, besides medical care and necessary artificial limbs, a temporary incapacity benefit equal to three-quarters of the wage for a maximum of 52 weeks, and a monthly pension in case of permanent total incapacity equal to 20 times the average daily wage for the wage class to which the insured person last belonged.

### DEATH BENEFITS

In case of death, a funeral benefit is payable and pensions are granted to the survivors as follows: For the widow, 36 per cent of the pension due to the deceased in case of permanent total incapacity; for an orphan who has lost either parent, a pension of 20 per cent of the same; and for an orphan who has lost both parents, a pension of 30 per cent. Sickness and maternity insurance provides medical, surgical and pharmaceutical benefits for 26 weeks to the insured person, his wife and children under 16.

The insured person also receives sickness benefit at the rate of 40 per cent of his wage for the same period, and his family receives one-half of that benefit while he is in the hospital. The insured woman and the wife of the insured man are entitled to obstetrical care, and the former is granted also a daily benefit at the rate of 40 per cent of her wage during the 42 days before and 42 days after confinement, this benefit being increased to her full wage during the eight days before and the 30 days after the confinement, i. e., the period during which the law requires abstention from work. Accordingly, the employer is relieved of the obligation which the Federal Labor Act imposed with regard to pregnant women workers.

### HOW INVALIDS BENEFIT

In case of invalidity involving the loss of two-thirds of earning capacity, a person who has paid contributions for not less than 200 weeks is entitled to a pension consisting of (1) a basic amount equal to 20 per cent of the average wage for the wage class to which he belonged, and, (2) a supplement varying with the number and amount of the contributions paid; a fixed minimum pension is guaranteed. On attaining the age of 65, an insured person who has contributed for at least 700 weeks is entitled to an old-age pension computed in the same way

(Continued on page 91)





Courtesy Australian Purchasing Commission

## WHERE LABOR RULES

Parliament House, Canberra, Australia. Canberra is the Federal Capital of Australia, and since the meeting of the first Commonwealth Parliament in 1901 there have been 21 Ministries, of which eight have represented the Labor Party. The present Labor government is headed by John Curtin as Prime Minister. Curtin formerly was editor of the West Australian "Worker."

# AUSTRALIAN LABOR *Rises* *Magnificently to Arms*

By LLOYD ROSS, State Secretary, Australian Railways Union

**O**NE Australian in every seven is a trade unionist. Thus, no account of the Australian war effort would be complete without an assessment of the role of the trade unions in the war policies and achievements of the government.

## GOVERNMENT—CREATION OF TRADES UNIONISTS

In fact, no country like Australia, where the trade unions occupy a solid and traditional place in national life, could conduct a modern war involving total mobilization of all the human and economic resources of the country, without the active support of the trade union movement. In Australia, the quality of trade union organization and leadership is even more important to the success of the government's war plans, because the government itself is indirectly the creation of the trade unions. The labor party which today forms the Commonwealth government is the creation of the trades unionists of the eighteen-nineties. Today 1,000,000 Australians are affiliated with the party through their trade unions, and thus have considerable influence on the policies and administration of the government.

So, what sort of hand are our Austral-

Meets every demand on time and energy. Labor prime minister over-turns precedents. Nation on full war basis

ian unions playing in the national war effort?

In the first place, the unions have made fundamental sacrifices. Hours of work were extended beyond the old basis of 40 and 44 up to a maximum of 60 and in some cases 70 a week, time over the base of 40 or 44 being paid for at overtime rates. The five-day week was replaced by a six-day week and in some cases seven days.

The unions stood by these sharp changes in working conditions. In doing so the unions have not thrown overboard the ideas that lie behind many generations of agitation for shorter working hours, and better standards of life. On the contrary, they were moved to accept and support the production objectives of the government when they involved labor sacrifices, because of their traditional belief in the interdependence of the destiny of the common man all over the world.

It was the politically responsible trade union movement that took the lead in Australia in demanding that sanctions be imposed on Italy when Ethiopia was invaded, in sending support to the people of Spain, in calling for united action to save the Czechoslovakian democracy, and in general, converting the Australian people to support for collective security. Fascism, the international enemy, was our enemy at home. It threatened, not just a revision of working conditions but the whole basis on which our power to bargain for those conditions was derived.

Thus, there was within the trade union movement a background of general agreement on the nature of this war, which made it possible for us to make the sacrifices of some of our hard-won conditions of work.

## UNIONS CHEERFULLY ACCEPTED LONG HOURS

As I have stated, the unions accepted the necessity of longer hours if the government's war production program was to be carried out. During the greatly intensified production drive of early 1942, when it appeared as if Australia might face a fight for existence on her own soil, factory workers stood at the machines as long as 70 hours a week. The government, of course, whose members were nourished in the labor movement, knows that long hours have produced excessive strain on the workers. Medical authorities advised the government to restrict hours of work on the sound grounds that more production might be achieved in a shorter working day. Now, a general hour ceiling of 56 hours operates throughout industry. In some cases the restriction was actually opposed by union membership, but the ceiling has worked out on the lines of a general agreement between the government and the unions on general policy, viz., getting the maximum production without permanently weakening the morale or physique of the men.

This was in turn based on the willingness of the trade union movement to consider the hours question in terms of the needs of Australia. The modifying principle in the agreement was the simple physical capability of the workers, of whom a terrific strain had been demanded, in order to revolutionize the Australian industrial system.

There are further ways in which unions have aided the war effort.

One is the union attitude to what we call "dilution of labor." It should be pointed out that the Australian unions have very strict rules regarding membership, involving definition of the length of training necessary before a worker qualifies for a skilled labor wage award, the employment of women, and the proportion of skilled and unskilled men on every job. All this is worked out in the complex system of determinations made by industrial tribunals and courts which have jurisdiction over conditions in every plant in the country.

The union policy, of course, has been traditionally directed against the infil-



tration of lower-paid brackets of labor into skilled types of jobs, and toward a raising of the rewards for skill. It was early realized in the war, however, that in order to expand production, this union attitude would have to be modified. Out of this realization came (by way of an agreement with the government of the day) the dilution boards which determine the flow of skilled and unskilled men into the skilled trades. The skilled unions (perhaps they would be called craft unions here, but this does not give a correct idea of their organization or policy) have admitted women into industry and into their unions. Only one or two unimportant exceptions could be cited to the general statement that the trade union movement has changed its attitude towards women and at present is permitting them to work in all jobs where their health will not be injured. Today it is women who comprise the only untapped reservoir of labor. They are now moving at an accelerated pace into the munitions industry, transport and in less degree into all industry.

#### CHANGE IN TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

Next we may mention the change in attitude of the trade union movement to the general question of industrial unrest. It has been said that "the Australian religion is the standard of living of the workers." In this atmosphere, it would be expected that the changes in working conditions caused by the war would have brought profound industrial unrest. Also, the normal experience in Australia during a period of rising prices and increasing employment is that there is a great deal of industrial unrest. Yet the past 12 months may be cited as the only period in Australian history where this normal development has been reversed.

Industrial unrest is now at a minimum. There have been strikes, but they have been of short duration. Originally, they were due mainly to spontaneous action of men on the job and against the advice of the union officials. A great factor in the creation of industrial peace is the participation by the unions in conciliation boards such as the Waterfront Commission, dilution boards and minor conciliation committees. Latest statistics available indicate that there has been a general reduction in the number of disputes, and a marked falling off of disputes in the mines and on the waterfront. This does not mean that there are no longer any grievances. It means that the workers' sense of responsibility is operating through conciliation machinery which works to prevent strikes.

Through all these concerns, there has been one factor of immense importance in bringing the trade union movement to its dominant and responsible position in Australian industrial development. That is the existence of the labor government, which the unions trust, can influence, and whose general policies the unions wholeheartedly support. Normally the unions look to a labor government to preserve or improve their conditions and organi-

zation. Today, the unions are backing their government even when its decisions work to the detriment of certain unions. Rationing imposed by the government has thrown thousands of workers in the retail food and clothing industries out into other work, into the Army or into the general semi-military labor directed by the Allied Works Council. This fact however has not placed undue strain on the unity of the trade union movement behind the government's general policies.

The trade union movement has revealed its growing maturity in no matter more clearly than in its attitude to the government's proposal regarding the two sections of the Australian military forces, one of which is the volunteer AIF and the other the drafted militia. Under the Defense Act of 1903, the militia may only fight in areas controlled by the Commonwealth. Preservation of this voluntary principle of enlistment of expeditionary armies is one of labor's most jealously-held traditions. It is a tradition founded on labor's victory in the two referenda of 1916 and 1917 by which the Hughes government unsuccessfully sought to alter the law. For the first time in Australian history it is militarily necessary for a united Australian army to be able to fight anywhere the general war strategy demands. The tradition of opposition to conscription was therefore so strong that the decision of Prime Minister John Curtin to propose de facto unification of the Army amounted to a courageous personal and political act. (It might be noted here that the volunteers for the AIF, the RAAF and the Navy exceed proportionately the comparable World War figure

when 416,000 volunteers enlisted. This holds good even allowing for the manpower demands of war industry which reduced the military manpower available by nearly half a million over that available 1914-18.)

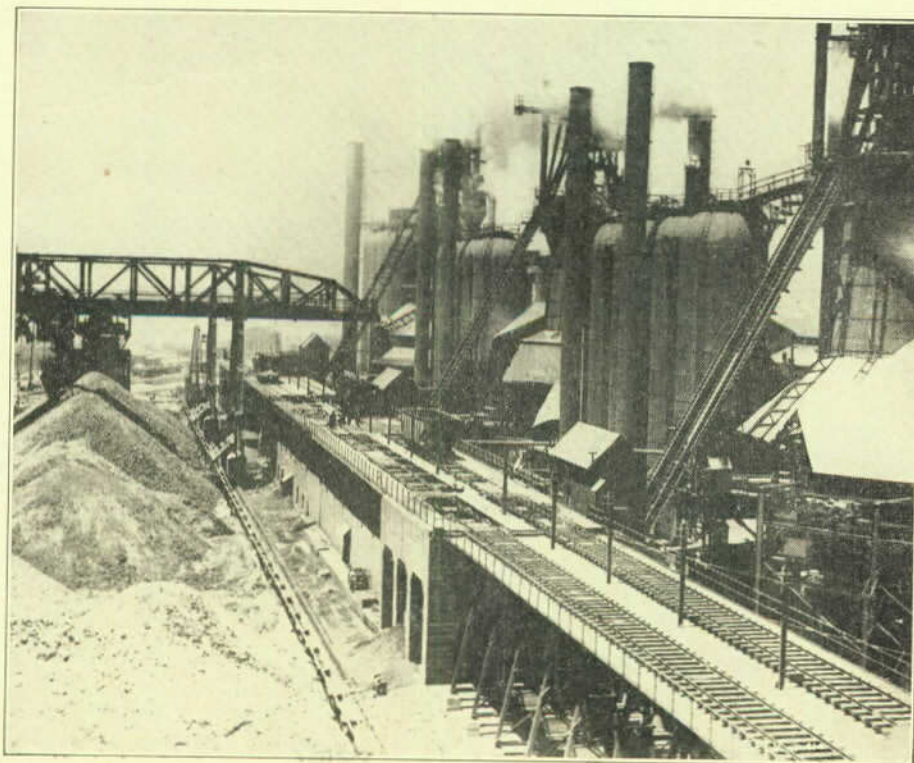
#### LABOR BACKS SENSATIONAL PROPOSAL

It was a first class political sensation when John Curtin approached the labor party conference for agreement on his proposal. That Mr. Curtin was able to get a majority (4 to 2) of state labor authorities to agree to the proposal and the backing of a large number of unions, indicate the responsibility with which the unions are approaching the general issues of the war.

As background to the whole episode of labor's first government since 1929, it is necessary to go back to Christmas, 1941.

A year ago, Christmas in Australia was grim—not nearly as desperate as had been the British Christmas of a year before—but more full of danger than any other Christmas in our history. Holidays were cancelled; men and women remained at their jobs in the workshops during the festive season; holiday traffic was cancelled; air raid precautions were speeded up. The prime minister of Australia, John Curtin—trade unionist, leader of the Australian Labor Party, the first labor prime minister in 12 years—spoke seriously but confidently to the Australian people: "The Australian government's policy has been grounded on two facts. One is that the war with Japan is not a phase of the struggle with the Axis pow-

(Continued on page 91)



Courtesy Australian Purchasing Commission

#### NEWCASTLE STEEL WORKS

During the present war the workers of Australia have done the apparently impossible in the engineering workshops and munition factories, making their country to a large extent self-reliant in the provision of the intricate weapons of war.



# THEY HATED LINCOLN, Too, Men, North and South

THEY hated Lincoln! When he was gone—shot to death by an assassin's bullet, countrymen then and through the years referred to Abraham Lincoln as the "martyr president," the "friend of man," the "nation's savior." Many have been his tributes—tributes justly earned by a democratic leader who carried out the desires of the majority of his people and led them to victory and peace through the most critical period in our nation's history, with the exception of the present-day crisis. Yes, many were the tributes showered upon him then and now, but it was not so in another day when there were those, and they were numerous, who hated him with a deadly hate and who heaped the coals of their enmity upon his head.

## POOR ON HIS SIDE

True, there were many aligned on Lincoln's side—the workers, the farmers, the Negroes—the depressed and underprivileged, but there were also many who were his enemies—indeed enemies of America because they stood in opposition to her ideals of freedom and democracy. These enemies proceeded from many and varied walks of life. Chief among them were the Copperheads, the Fifth Column of their day who sought to undermine the union and in their own sinister way, worked for their own ends to the decay of a nation.

Vilification reached new heights of achievement. "Ape, gorilla, fool, butcher and dictator."

Abraham Lincoln was a sensitive, kindly soul, one who must have been severely hurt by hate lashed against him. Indeed no president has ever been so cruelly vilified as "honest Abe." Leading newspapers made vicious cartoon attacks on their president, delighting in picturing him as a hairy ape and a big baboon and in other disparaging and decidedly disrespectful mien.

Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln—The War Years*, Vol. III, gives the following list which included some of the names applied, not to a criminal apprehended and brought to justice, but to the sixteenth president of the United States: "Ape, gorilla, fool, despot, liar, thief, braggart, buffoon, usurper, monster, tortoise, ignoramus, old scoundrel, perjurer, robber, swindler, tyrant, fiend, butcher, land pirate, horsethief, looter."

There were numerous persons who not only had no respect for Lincoln, the man, but none for him as the president, the leader and representative of the people of the United States. When Lincoln had been elected to the highest office, and he as president-elect was journeying to

Washington for his inauguration, he had to be disguised and smuggled into the city. This because of the great danger of assassination in coming through Baltimore, a hotbed of secession agitation. Think of it! The president-elect of the United States—being smuggled into the city of his inauguration like a common thief. It was no secret that there were many who desired his death. Wild offers of rewards for his assassination had appeared in some of the southern newspapers and calls for his slaughter also appeared in the northern newsheets. For example, the La Crosse, Wis., *Democrat* said boldly on the eve of Lincoln's re-election, "And if he is selected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger for the public good."

## WAR—ALL HIS FAULT

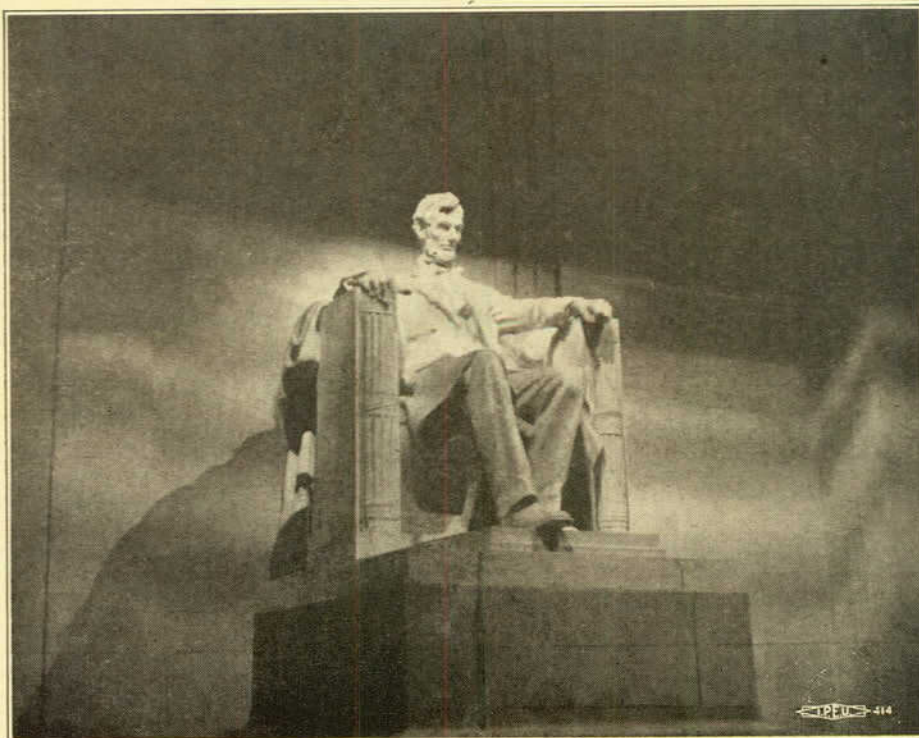
Many there were who laid the entire blame of the Civil War to President Lincoln's door. To them there was but one cause of the war—"the great ghoul of Washington." President Lincoln, honest, kind, far-seeing, with more love of country and of freedom than any president since George Washington, realized that a peace that embraced secession would be disastrous to the nation. Consequently he discouraged all compromising offers of peace. Never did he sacrifice principles for personal ends. During the re-election campaign many of his friends and advisers were convinced that defeat was inevitable unless some drastic changes were wrought. These well-meaning persons tried to influence Lincoln to send a commission to Richmond as an overture to peace. But the President, in the face of defeat on election day, refused, saying that he would enter into no scheme that would mean peace with separation. The President's honesty and devotion to the union cause went wholly unappreciated, however, and many of his own party turned against him and there were those who said that the "foul-mouthed, bloody-minded old butcher was criminal in the way he aborted all plans for peace." Then on the other hand *The New York Herald* and *The New York World* said that President Lincoln would not hesitate at murder to win political ends.

Because re-election seemed most improbable, a southern newspaper, *The Richmond Examiner* published such slanderous statements as "The obscene ape of Illinois is about to be deposed from the Washington purple."

## HATRED—NATIONWIDE

There was hatred of Lincoln in every section of the country. Representing New England, *The Boston Courier* published a poem in 12 verses, the theme of which embraced Lincoln arguing with Columbia and asking for another term. The final rhyme of this flippant poem reads:

"Columbia disgusted, would listen no more,  
But cried in a rage, as she stormed through the door—  
'I have kept an old donkey for nearly four years,



ENSHRINED FOREVER IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

(Continued on page 96)



# N. L. R. B. DISTORTS

## *Congress's Purpose*

By JOSEPH A. PADWAY

**T**HE administration of the National Labor Relations Act has become intolerable. It stands out as a glaring example of governmental bureaucracy at its very worst.

Exercising their inordinate powers from a secluded ivory tower that is completely insulated from the most important and obvious facts and problems of our national existence today, the members of the board are determined to sacrifice common sense to legalistic rigidity and to ignore and override the broad purposes of the Act by a narrow and parochial emphasis on small detail.

This would be bad enough in normal times of peace; in times of war it is intolerable. The American people will not stand by—and should not—while its servants pursue a policy which directly and substantially jeopardizes the effective prosecution of the war.

There is no more pointed proof of the board's complete deterioration into a formalistic, partisan and parochial agency than its decision, at the behest of a dual and raiding labor organization, to issue and proceed upon a complaint against Henry J. Kaiser.

The facts in that case are both obvious and eloquent. Henry J. Kaiser has been and is, one of the most enlightened pro-labor employers in the country. When he embarked upon the new and vital war enterprise of shipbuilding he followed his usual policy of entering into a contract with the bona fide labor organization which was, admittedly, the dominant union in that locality representing shipbuilding workers. This was not only done in complete good faith, it was done with governmental participation and approval.

The result of the joinder of Kaiser's genius for production with labor's enthusiastic cooperation has been the most remarkable record of production achievement ever witnessed the world over.

Consider, then, the total perversion implicit in an effort to prosecute Kaiser and set aside that contract under an act which is designed to promote industrial stability by the prevention of unfair labor practices (could anybody reasonably contend that Kaiser is unfair to labor or that his practices are the kind that prompted the enactment of the Wagner Act?) to the greater end that there be no interference with the free flow of manufactured goods in the channels of commerce.

### NO COMPULSION INTENDED

Apologists and spokesmen for the board have sought to explain its incredi-

### Dangerously narrow and legalistic approach arouses strong opposition

ble decision on the ground that it had no alternative—that they were charged with an explicit Congressional mandate to proceed against and set aside any closed-shop agreement made under the circumstances of this case, namely, before a majority of the full complement of employees had designated the contracting union as their collective bargaining agent. The answer may be put succinctly and bluntly—poppycock. Congress deliberately refrained from imposing upon the board a positive duty to proceed in any case. It vested complete and absolute discretion within the board to proceed or not to proceed in any case, by providing that "The board shall have power to issue a complaint." Congress did this precisely for the reason of preventing a distortion of the board's purposes and large objectives of the Act by undue and unrealistic reliance upon subsidiary detail. Indeed, in a number of cases—such as the Harlan County coal operators' case and the Alston Coal Company case—where closed-shop agreements were executed by the C. I. O. at a time when it represented a small minority, if any, of the employees, and where every consideration of equity and fairness should have moved the board to entertain the charges of the A. F. of L. union which claimed representation of a majority, the board refused to issue a complaint on the ground that they would not thereby be serving the larger ends of the Act. And when it was suggested by some that the board's absolute power over the issuance and non-issuance of complaints be somewhat modified, the board itself led the opposition to this suggestion on the ground that, unless it retained such absolute discretion, the purposes of the Act would be destroyed.

### RIDES FORMALITY TO DEATH

If Congress has imposed any mandate upon the board, it was a mandate not to proceed against employers in Henry J. Kaiser's situation. That is the only possible reason for having vested such full power and discretion in the board. Even assuming a technical violation of the Act—which we deny—common sense and fairness should have dictated a decision not to impair the production records of the Kaiser shipbuilding yards by disturbing and upsetting labor relations that



JOSEPH A. PADWAY

have proved satisfactory under the severest tests. That a protracted, formal, adverse hearing, followed by an intense and bitter rival organizational campaign, can only result in serious interruptions of the "free flow of commerce" of a vital war material is obvious to all save the blind and the naive or the partisan. Clearly, the only criterion that should have determined the board's exercise of its all-inclusive discretion in the Kaiser case—as in all cases today—is what effect it would have on the war effort. Clearly, that criterion was abandoned in the Kaiser case, for the necessary and inevitable result of the board's decision to proceed is adversely to affect the war effort.

Contrast the action of the Labor Board with that of the President of the United States when he approved a recommendation that no violations of the Anti-Trust Act should be prosecuted if such prosecutions interfered with the war effort. That the Labor Board should have taken the same approach, particularly where, as here, a violation—if it exists at all—is highly technical, and where, as here, the interference with the war effort is inevitable, is self-evident and beyond debate.

The attempt, at the behest of the C. I. O., to harass and penalize a pro-labor employer, and to seriously disrupt the war production of an employer world-famous for his records, and to abrogate labor agreements which have in large part made those records possible, all for what is, at most, a technical violation of the Act—if that—is, at worst, an instance of grossly unfair and partisan espousal of the C. I. O. and, at best, is an instance of a government agency obsessed with a dangerously narrow and legalistic approach.



# NEW Rural Electric ASSOCIATION *Makes Bow*

**H**EADED by a lawyer and ex-congressman, a new Rural Electric Cooperative Association held its first national convention in St. Louis the last of January. The president of the association is Steve C. Tate; the executive manager is Clyde T. Ellis, formerly a member of Congress from Arkansas.

The convention brought 400 delegates and had felicitations from the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. A plaque was presented to former Senator George W. Norris.

Though the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has an agreement with the Rural Electrification Administration, at no time before the convention were any conferences held with labor leaders, with representatives of public power organizations or with the stated officials of cooperatives outside of the REA.

At the time the convention was being held the directors of the Cooperative League of America met in Washington and passed a resolution. This resolution said:

"That the high ideals of democracy expressed by Honorable George W. Norris in writing into the law which provided

## National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Inc., holds first convention at St. Louis. Stands on brink of great decisions

for the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration the legal mandate against political activities and political influences in REA, should be adhered to in letter and in spirit, and

"That cooperative organizations of consumers, owned by consumers, organized on the soundest of democratic principles which are government of the organizations by men and not by money, organized and operated on a non-profit basis, organized and owned in large part by the same citizens who are members of rural electrification cooperatives, are fully capable of producing and distributing all the goods and services desired by rural electrification cooperatives and their members and no benefit to cooperatives or to the members of rural electrification cooperatives or to the public can be had from

duplication of cooperative organizations, and

"That the menace to democratic institutions inherent in the loan of public money, by any agency of government, and to any citizen or group of citizens is so great that it is the obligation of the Congress of the United States to maintain constant vigilance over such loans and a constant spotlight of publicity should be kept on the activities of all such agencies of government, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and all its subsidiary agencies, the Department of Agriculture and all of its agencies, so that the temptation to misuse public funds will be minimized, and

"That therefore, every agency of government in these United States should declare immediately against each and every person and each and every organization of persons and every activity of such persons and such organizations which would:

"(a) Permit or induce the use of any government funds, by direct or indirect means, for the promotion of any organization which might directly or indirectly, influence the opinion or the policies or the decisions of any agency of government, and

"(b) Permit or induce the expenditure of any government funds in the employment of any person any part of whose official activities would be associated in any way with the promotion of any organization which would attempt in any way to influence or control the actions or decisions or policies of our government or any of its agencies."

Leland Olds, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, made an address at this convention and warned the delegates that cooperatives in Europe had taken the lead in emancipating labor from exploitation. He said:

"Where economic power is settled, George Russell, Irish cooperative leader, declared, there is also political power. Therefore a real democracy must be a democracy carrying on its own business. He said:

"The civilization we create, the social order we build up, must provide for essential freedom for the individual and for solidarity for the nation. Now essential freedom is denied to men if they are in their condition servile \* \* \* disguise it as we will, our present industrial system is practically a form of slavery for the workers \* \* \* the old slave could be whipped. In the new order the wage slave can be starved."

"Mr. Olds continued:

"We can buy labor, which means we can buy human life and thought, a portion of God's beings, and make a profit out of it. By so selling himself the worker is enslaved in a thousand ways. The power of dismissal of one person by another at whim, acts against independence of character, or the free expression of opinion in thought, in politics, and in religion. The soul is stunted in its growth, and spiritual life made subordinate to material interests. To deny essential freedom to the soul is the greatest of all crimes, and such denial has in all



REA Photo

REA has transformed millions of farms from handcraft to machine industries.

(Continued on page 86)





Checking the pressure on a temporary reservoir. A reservoir of this type is connected by a lead pipe "pigtail" to each length of cable until the splicing is completed. In the background can be seen the spare ducts provided at the time of the original construction, as well as the three occupied by the power lines.

ONE of the leading factors in the war industry today is "power."

The Philadelphia Electric Company's bulk power transmission system carrying power for war industry, has recently been reinforced by the completion of the first 69,000 volt oil-filled cable line installed in this territory.

The first leg, a 13-mile stretch (installed by members of Local Union No. 98, I. B. E. W.), extends from the recently modernized Chester generating station to the Upper Darby substation, already connected into Philadelphia, and will serve as a two-way artery for power flow south to reinforce the fast-growing industrial area of Chester, Lester, Essington, Marcus Hook, etc., and north to the Philadelphia territory (the arsenal of the world), from the Chester and Deep-water stations.

It might be well to note that the above-mentioned stations and substations were installed and modernized by members of the I. B. E. W.

#### OIL-FILLED CABLE—DESIGNED FOR LONG LIFE

Oil-filled cable, developed since the earlier 69,000 volt lines were built, is designed for long life while carrying high, normal and emergency loads. Long life is secured by keeping the cable under constant positive oil pressure during shipment, installation and operation. This is done by means of a hollow conductor filled with specially-tested insulating oil. To prevent draining the entire line should a break occur, this cable is "sectionalized" by stop-joints at half-mile intervals.

The hollow core of the conductor is a flexible conduit or BX, which allows flexibility to the cable while being pulled into the ducts.

Ducts and manhole construction for this line were started in the late fall of 1941. Cable installation began in March, 1942.

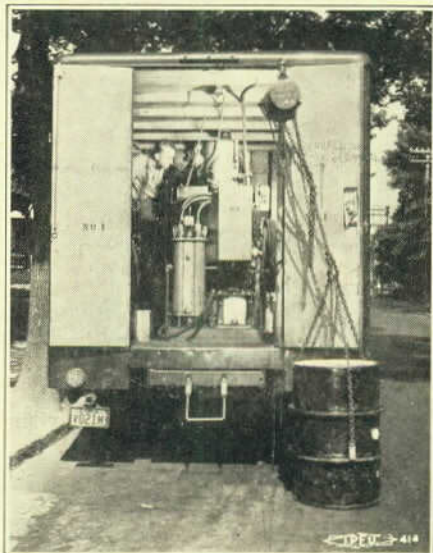
Care had to be taken in construction of manholes for ample space for oil reservoirs and bending radius desired for

# OIL-FILLED CABLE Gives Power Line Long Life

Philadelphia  
Electric meets war demands  
with science. Builds for future  
as well as full-volumed  
present

cable dressing and also for allowing the splicers room to work in comfort.

Normal joint manholes, of which there are 94, are 13½ feet long by 6 feet wide, with 6½ feet headroom. Stop-joint manholes are 16 feet long, 6 feet wide with 6½ feet headroom.



The degasifier truck, known to the workmen as the "De-Louser." It is used to condition the oil used for filling cable-joints, potheads and pressure reservoirs by removing air and moisture by a combination of vacuum and heating. Two degasifiers such as these were used on the job.

#### OIL-FILLED CABLE INSTALLATION—LABORATORY JOB

The installation of an oil-filled cable line is not just an ordinary operation. It is really a laboratory job done in the field. Extreme care had to be exercised in pulling in the cable and in constructing joints. The finest equipment that was available was used on this job. Cable pulling was done by a new truck, with a five-speed winch, as well as many other tools to make this a well-equipped truck.

Cable splicing, which was a continuous three-shift process, was done from trailer workshops mounted directly over the manholes, and by means of a hole in the floor and a curtain to fit around the manhole, the work progressed in any type of weather with comfort to the workmen. The adequacy of the equipment was proved time after time during the well-

remembered cloudbursts of last August. When electric power was not readily available, portable engine-driven generators were in continuous operation for lighting and power requirements.

#### CABLE CONSTRUCTION

This 13-mile stretch is made up of three single-conductors, lead-covered, paper-insulated power cables, and a continuous ground cable for fault current return. The power cable conductor size is 1,100,000 circular mils, which with a ½-inch hollow oil-core in the center, makes an over-all diameter of approximately 1¾ inches. The normal rating of this cable is 75,000 kilowatts, with a 15-minute emergency rating of 140,000 k. w.

For treating the cable joints, terminals and oil-pressure reservoirs, two truck-mounted oil degasifiers were used. These degasifiers (each completely self-contained, with a separate engine-driven generator for power and heating) conditioned the treating and filling oil by removing all air, gas and moisture so that the joints and terminals, after filling, were electrically as strong as the cable. As these accessories are in turn connected to the hollow cable core, the oil used must be of the highest quality to avoid deterioration.

The problem of wartime restrictions on vital materials, delays in manufacture and shipments, rationing of gasoline and

(Continued on page 91)



Interior of front end of the trailer shown with hole in floor to manhole where helper is lowering pot of hot oil to the splicer working below. Hot oil is used very frequently by the splicer, who pours it over his tools and equipment. This oil is heated electrically in a double boiler shown in the background and is thermostatically controlled.





COVINGTON-GRAND COULEE 230,000 VOLT TRANSMISSION LINE

Two members of the line crew watch from the snow-covered ground as a third lineman 65 feet above them checks offset on a steel tower of the Covington-Grand Coulee 230,000 volt line.

IN THE Pacific Northwest, labor has had satisfactory experience in dealing directly with a federal agency, the Bonneville Power Administration, operating under the laws and regulations applicable to all federal agencies since its organization in 1937. In the dark and gloomy days of the depression, there had been born in the Columbia River country a new era of electrical development destined to affect the daily life of every inhabitant of the region, and specifically the wages and conditions of employment for most of the electrical workers.

The building of Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, 42 miles east of Portland, Oreg., and the Grand Coulee Dam, also on the Columbia 90 miles west of Spokane, Wash., was only the beginning of a vast program involving the ultimate construction of ten dams on the Columbia River with a potential generating capacity of nearly 7,000,000 kilowatts or more than one-third of the possible hydro-electric power production capacity of the United States. Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams alone have a potential capacity of 2,500,000 kw, of which 1,300,000 kw will have been installed and turning the wheels of industry or heating the furnaces and torches of war production by the end of 1943. Few people can visualize the size or number of transmission lines, substations, and facilities required to transmit this tremendous load of power to use centers, or again the facilities required at load centers to put the power to work.

Electrical workers engaged in the construction and operation of this vast system extending throughout a region larger than the combined area of the New England states, including New York state

# LABOR-MANAGEMENT *on* *Columbia River Project*

By OSCAR G. HARBAK, Executive Secretary,  
Columbia Power Trades Council

## Collective Bargaining achieved despite many obstacles. Change-over from colonial to industrial region

and Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, are playing a major role in the production that will win the war.

### NEW PROCEDURES LEARNED

The advent of Bonneville and Grand Coulee, under federal management, brought new problems to organized labor of the region. Never before had labor of the Pacific Northwest been called upon to cooperate with any agency of the federal government on anything like so vast an undertaking. Frankly, at first, labor looked askance at the whole proposition. Here in 1937, when labor generally could begin to see possibilities of some relief from the bad times of the depression years, appeared this young giant of the Bonneville Power Administration, a different type of federal agency, possessing considerable latitude of local autonomy and decision, and with a congressional directive to distribute and market the fabulous energy of the Columbia River. Power was to be sold at wholesale everywhere at the same price. Publicly-owned systems, such as municipals, peoples' utility districts, co-operatives, and other public bodies were to have first choice of the power, which fact alone, because of the cheap rates, made the public ownership of all of the electric power production and distribution facilities of the Northwest as inevitable and inexorable as the flow of the Columbia River. In addition, the Bonneville Act required all employees of the administration to be placed under the rules and regulations of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Laborers, mechanics and workers on construction projects had little knowledge of, or liking for, government rules and restrictions regarding the things about which they had previously bargained collectively.

Labor asked itself what would be the attitude of this new giant of federal enterprise which apparently had been directed to change the colonial empire of farms and lumber camps into a modern industrial region. The answer was not immediately learned. Labor wondered and doubted and assumed a half-defensive

attitude. It was natural that labor should assume such an attitude because they had much to lose. Long years had been spent in securing for labor of the region the enviable position of perhaps the most complete unionization of workers in any area of the United States. They had, by collective bargaining agreements, secured better wage scales, higher standards of living, harmonious employee-employer relations and an almost complete freedom from strife.

Old timers among electrical workers remembered way back when things had not been so pleasant for them. They knew that after years of struggle and sometimes battles, with counter proposals, discussions, concessions, and compromises, the Electrical Workers had arrived at complete understanding and, eventually, collective bargaining agreements with most of the major public and private utilities of the area.

### GREAT INTERESTS CONTRACTED

Building tradesmen, through the various building and construction trades councils in the principal cities, had for years bargained collectively, and reduced the agreements to writing, with the various associations of building and construction contractors in the different localities. The same was true of metal tradesmen who had, through the various metal trades councils, made agreements with the different employers of their crafts engaged in contract construction and also custom job work.

The Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Painters, and Laborers of Portland had worked in cooperation with the Portland chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. They made and signed the first state-wide heavy construction and highway agreement in America. Wage scales and conditions were adjusted and religiously lived up to by both labor and the contractors in such a satisfactory manner that similar agreements were developed between the Associated General Contractors and kindred groups of labor in Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma. These agreements were so defined as to jurisdiction that they covered the entire state of Washington.

The Teamsters of the Northwest had been through a period in which misunderstandings had several times flared into near-violence and much strife. Finally had come a period of mutual understanding which resulted in hundreds of collective bargaining agreements between the



employers and Teamsters for drivers of all types of highway equipment.

In no place did labor want this condition disturbed. Much progress had been made. There was a vague feeling that the Bonneville Power Administration would assume an attitude which might cause them to lose much of the progress made in a period extending back 25 years. The Electrical Workers were most concerned because the administration employed mostly electrical workers or trades and crafts engaged in work of an auxiliary nature to the work done by them.

### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SOUGHT

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were of the opinion that since the Bonneville Power Administration had come into the Pacific Northwest to build, operate, and maintain permanent facilities for the transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy, they should also sustain and support the collective bargaining agreements of the unions with respect to the prevailing wage rates, hours of work, overtime rates, and the conditions of the area resulting from collective bargaining agreements.

They were of the opinion that any agreement to, or employment under, conditions less than the above would undermine and destroy existing collective bargaining agreements with the private utilities and municipal systems.

From its inception, the Bonneville Power Administration adopted and advocated a liberal labor policy. This policy recognized that a federal utility should be operated in such manner that would permit the payment of the prevailing wages of the area. The first administrator of Bonneville, the late J. D. Ross, had repeatedly attempted to make clear to all the now evident fact that the coming of the Columbia River power would not in any way disturb or destroy prevailing wages or conditions.

### RAVER COMMENDS POLICY

However, in November, 1940, the Oregon State Federation of Labor, at its convention at Klamath Falls, asked, by resolution, the Bonneville administrator, Paul J. Raver, to outline the attitude of the administration with respect to its labor policy. Part of Dr. Raver's letter in reply is quoted as follows: "The development of the Northwest's great resources should follow a course that fully protects organized labor, and I want to make it clear that the federal government will not sponsor a regional development that in any way conflicts with this principle. . . . In regard to Bonneville's labor policies, I should also like to call your attention to the fact that the Bonneville Administration has constantly supported the program of organized labor in dealing with its own employees and in contracting with private concerns for the construction of transmission lines and sub-stations. Bonneville and its construction contractors pay wages at least equal to those prevailing in the region for similar work, and maintain the highest possible standards of work-

ing conditions. Moreover, Bonneville's construction contractors and, within the limits available to a federal agency, Bonneville, itself, recognizes and cooperates with organized labor."

It was evident to many of the leaders of labor that the social aims and purposes of the Bonneville Power Administration and labor were, in many respects, identical. Labor had been struggling for years to bring about better wages and conditions which would result in a higher standard of living and, therefore, better health, more education, and all the things labor visualized as needed for the common good.

The administration had been directed to distribute the electric energy of the Columbia River in the widest possible manner to the greatest possible number at the cheapest possible rate. This opened up a broad new field of progress. Much of the income of the Northwest had been derived from timber and farms. Some had called it a colonial empire. There was very little manufacturing. Great natural resources lay dormant and unused. There were recurring periods of unemployment. Cheap and plentiful electric power meant the change over from a so-called colonial region to an industrial region with less manual and more machine work and, therefore, less drudgery in the home and on the farm.

Based upon the knowledge gained of the attitude of the administration as announced by Administrator Raver in his letter to the Oregon State Federation of Labor and also upon the widespread knowledge of the highly successful cooperation between the Tennessee Valley Au-

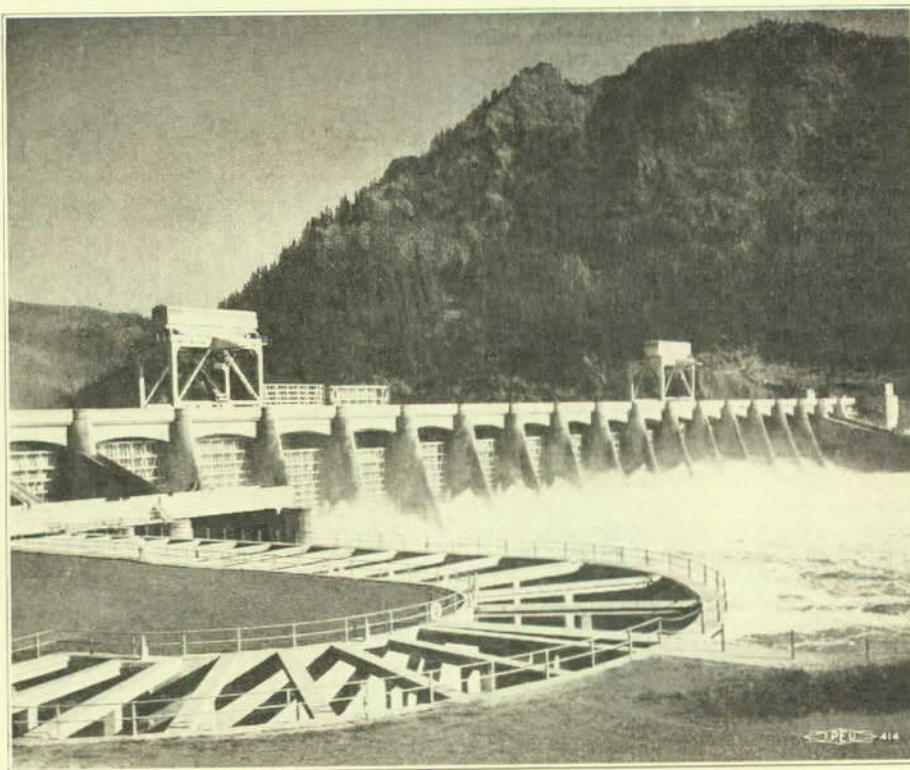
thority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, organized labor of the Northwest began to consider the formation of some sort of general council of unions designed to cooperate with the Bonneville Power Administration, or its successor.

President Roosevelt had, by Executive Order, in August, 1940, directed that the Bonneville Power Administrator should distribute and market the electric energy produced at Grand Coulee in the same general manner as the distribution and marketing of the power from Bonneville Dam.

There had already been proposed in the Congress, legislation designed to supplant the Bonneville Power Administration with a Columbia Power Authority designed to have jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of all the electric energy produced by the Columbia River. Much of the proposed legislation had contemplated collective bargaining for laborers, mechanics, and workmen engaged in both the construction and the operation of the electrical facilities for distribution of the power.

It was becoming more and more evident that if the pending legislation to establish a Columbia Power Authority should become law, then labor should have some sort of central clearing agency for all interested locals and a responsible organization with which to bargain collectively with the Columbia Power Authority.

After considerable discussion from the floors of the various concerned locals throughout the area, it was decided to call a meeting with the express purpose of



SPILLWAY AND FISH LADDERS AT BONNEVILLE DAM

The photograph shows the spillway of the War Department's Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, 40 miles east of Portland, Oreg. In the immediate foreground is a section of the fish ladders and elevators which enables the Columbia River's \$10,000,000 annual salmon industry to survive.



forming such council of unions as appeared most desirable. This meeting, held in Vancouver, Wash., on January 8, 1941, will undoubtedly be looked upon by future workers of the Northwest as one of the most momentous gatherings in the interest of labor-management cooperation in the entire history of the region.

The purposes of the Columbia Power Trades Council, as outlined, were to "standardize, retain, and better working conditions and wage scales . . . to expedite the cooperation of the administration and organized labor toward efficient prosecution of the work." They also endorsed the principle of collective bargaining for all government agencies, and especially for the Columbia Power Authority.

D. E. Nickerson, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, was selected as president of the Columbia Power Trades Council, and James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was selected as vice president. Oscar G. Harbak, international representative, I. B. E. W., was elected executive secretary, while the executive board included representatives of some 35 trades and crafts from widely scattered localities in Oregon and Washington.

At this time the administration had no means by which overtime could be paid to laborers, mechanics, and workmen engaged in the construction of electrical facilities. Every attempt was made to prevent the working of extra hours, but as all construction people know there were times when such overtime work could not be avoided. Labor, of course, believed that the administration should conform to prevailing custom and the basic law of the land and protested lustily to the administration. The administration called this to the attention of Washington until finally on January 16, 1941, a ruling was had from the comptroller general which said in effect that if the wages for classifications of laborers, mechanics, and workmen were fixed by wage-fixing boards in accordance with prevailing rates of pay, overtime could be paid at prevailing rates for work in excess of forty hours per week. Accordingly, the administrator, Paul J. Raver, following the comptroller general's ruling, set up a formal wage-fixing board in line with the general method of what had been done previously in an informal manner.

Administrative Order No. 36, which provides for investigation of rates paid by others for similar work, together with the consideration of collective bargaining agreements, will, in all likelihood, be regarded as the actual beginning of collective bargaining between the Bonneville Power Administration and the representatives of its employees.

#### REQUIREMENT OF DAVIS-BACON ACT

It is known, of course, that the Davis-Bacon Act requires the federal government, through the Secretary of Labor, to fix a predetermined local minimum wage scale on government contracts below which the contractor may not pay. How-

ever, the scale fixed is a local rate and in the states of Oregon and Washington there are numerous areas of local prevailing wages. These local scales vary widely, in some instances as much as 25 cents per hour, notwithstanding the fact that labor had for years attempted to standardize local prevailing rates and bring about uniform rates in the region. The Bonneville Power Administration began the building of transmission lines extending generally from one local prevailing wage rate area to another and sometimes through a totally different area. The fact that there still remained much difference in rates of pay eventually led to many near misunderstandings which brought about discussion and consideration of the other fellow's problems.

One of the first problems to present itself to the administration and also to the Columbia Power Trades Council in connection with the carrying out of Administrative Order No. 36 was the problem of adjusting the wide difference in local prevailing rates to the construction work then in progress throughout Oregon and Washington. The administration had discovered that the type of complicated modern electrical equipment being installed required a period of training for the most competent of journeymen before they became thoroughly competent to do the tasks assigned to them. It was practically impossible to contract out the installation of equipment in a modern substation with the available local labor. Eventually, it became necessary to do much of the work by so-called "force account," that is, directly by the administration itself rather than by contract.

There were at one time 64 construction jobs in progress in Oregon and Washington. It was necessary to transfer men from one job to another and also for purposes of harmony, administration, and accounting to pay a uniform standard wage scale everywhere that work was being done.

#### PAY SCALE—A COMPROMISE

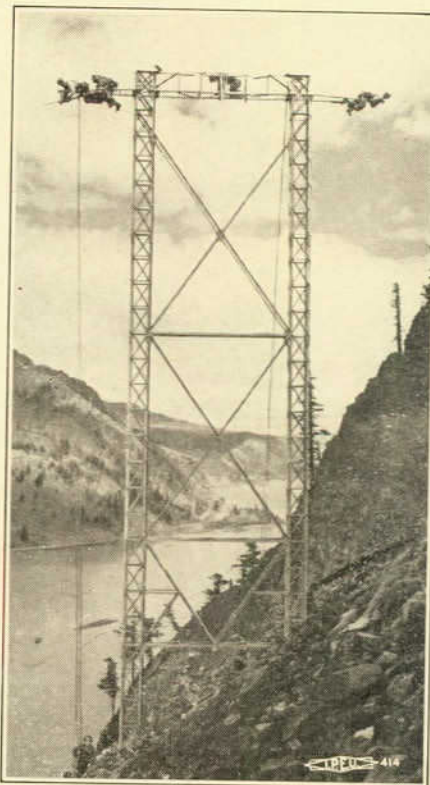
The pay scale was designed to be a compromise between the high rate areas and the low rates paid in other areas. In other words, men working in one place might be getting more than craftsmen in the immediate vicinity; while men working in another locality might be getting less than craftsmen in that vicinity. It is probably natural that men working temporarily at lower than local rates were very unhappy until it became known that one balanced against the other and generally resulted in annual earnings as good or better than the average.

Many of the local collective bargaining agreements with the contractors of Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and other cities had provisions in the contracts that union men would not work for less than the agreed upon scale. This clause was designed to protect local contractors against the cut-throat competition of any other contractor who might come into the area to bid against them by the use of a substandard pay scale. Labor generally was of the opinion that any violation or relaxation of the collective bargaining agreements between labor and local contractors might tend to destroy the entire agreement. A series of conferences were arranged and the matter thoroughly aired in such a manner that each side had an opportunity to see and understand the other fellow's problem. The Columbia Power Trades Council, having been organized and in touch with the local situation in each vicinity, was very helpful in bringing about the mutual understanding of the individual problems of each locality. Finally, the principle of uniform rates was agreed to by all parties and has since been in successful operation between labor and the administration wherever work is done.

In the same manner conferences were held pending the adjustment of the varying rates of overtime pay, the standardization of job titles and descriptions, apprenticeship, upgrading, standard working rules, necessary safety requirements, and all factors tending toward the better cooperation and more effective methods in pushing forward the work of building transmission lines and substations.

#### GROWING SHORTAGE OF MAN-POWER IN NORTHWEST

Since the event of preparation for war, there has been a continual growing shortage of manpower in the Pacific Northwest. Employment of laborers, mechanics and workmen paid on an hourly basis is done through the Civil Service Commission and the local offices of the United States Employment Services. Many jobs were rush jobs and the employment services could not supply the necessary labor-



Construction of one of Bonneville Power Administration's 115,000-volt steel towers on side hill on the Columbia Gorge.



ers and mechanics. The unions and particularly the Columbia Power Trades Council have cooperated in securing these needed craftsmen. Through the Internationals affiliated with the Columbia Power Trades Council, the Council has been able to assist the U. S. Employment Service in securing the services of available persons in areas outside the Pacific Northwest. The wages and conditions previously established by mutual understanding have been such as to appear attractive to linemen throughout the nation.

This excellent labor-management cooperation has been a vital factor in the production and distribution of electric power needed for the war program. Since December 7, 1941, more than 825 miles of additional 115 and 230 kv transmission lines have been built and put into operation.

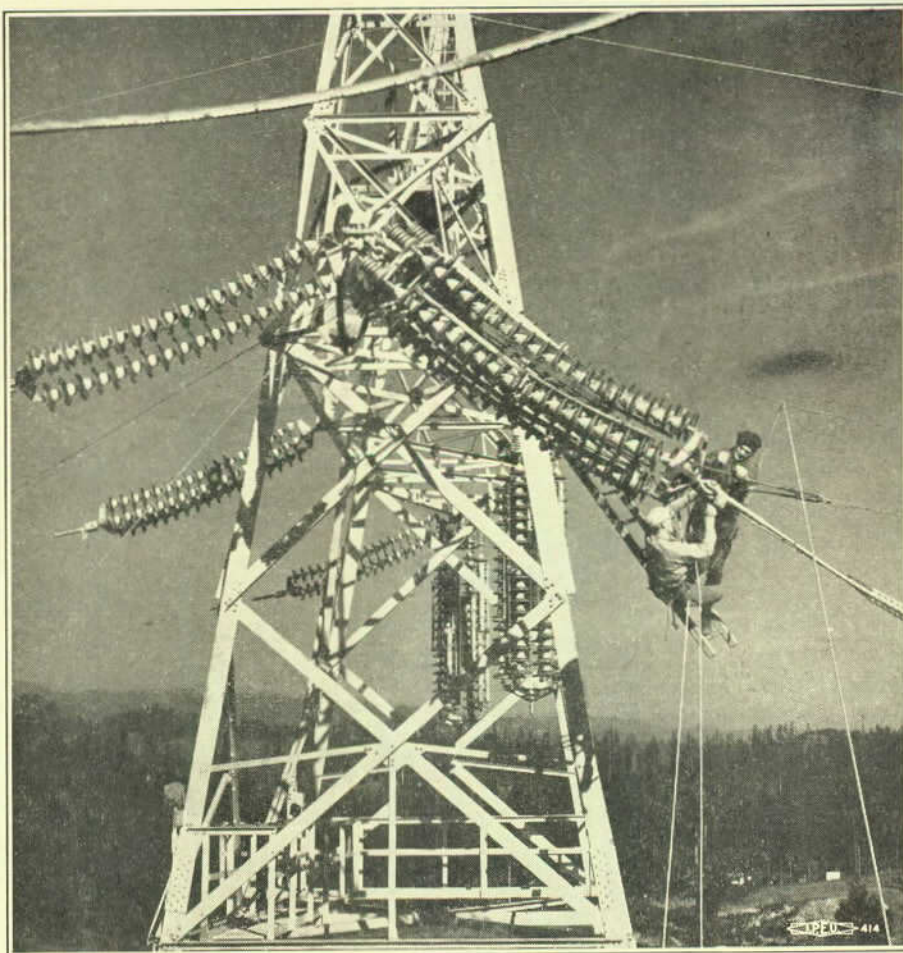
It is extremely fortunate that the administrator, Paul J. Raver, and his predecessor, J. D. Ross, had the vision to plan and build this vast new 2,000 mile transmission grid linking the power of the Columbia with the labor and raw materials of the Northwest. Few people comprehend the enormous reservoir of power, labor, and materials for the production of aluminum, magnesium, steel, ferro-silicon, and the chemicals used in explosives that has been opened up by the forward-looking plan of taking the power to the place of its expected use. The Columbia River country has really gone to work.

### TREMENDOUS OUTPUT OF VITAL ALUMINUM

Aluminum is the most vital material of this war. Aluminum for aircraft is now being produced with Columbia River power at the rate of six hundred million pounds per year. This is enough aluminum to build planes at the yearly rate of five thousand flying fortresses, ten thousand medium bombers, and thirty thousand combat planes. Great new plants are building and will soon be in operation to supply the nation with magnesium which, when combined with necessary alloys, will result in the building of planes that can fly higher, farther, and faster than any other aircraft in use by our enemies.

The electrical welding of ships has had much to do with the record-breaking launchings of the Henry Kaiser ships into the Columbia River. One ship was launched ten days after the keel was laid; another delivered supplies to the Marines in the Solomons 57 days after the first steel went down on the ways. Very likely before this article is published more production records will have been established.

Many of the men in the Kaiser yards cut their teeth on the knotty problems of the building of Bonneville and Grand Coulee. They tell a modern Paul Bunyan story about a welder who didn't quite keep up with the others. He was thirty minutes behind schedule and when his job was finished, he looked up to find himself 140 miles out at sea.



Workmen dead-ending conductor to insulator string on 230,000-volt, steel tower transmission line.

Recently, the steel shortage prevented the administration from getting steel for a much needed tower line to serve a new industry. Everything was in readiness; tower footings were placed and ready for the erection of steel and the stringing of the 230 kv conductors. The date on which power had been promised approached with amazing and ominous rapidity; so did winter and heavy snows which would hamper construction. At last the steel arrived. The linemen and erection crews were champing the bit and rearing to go. The pay was good. The provision for overtime pay had been allowed. It was hit the ball and get the job done. All records were broken. No serious accident occurred. Steel towers appeared across the hills and valleys as if by magic; the power was delivered to the defense plant ahead of schedule.

One unfortunate incident occurred; a truck driver delivering steel did not get his lashings unloosed and the steel unloaded fast enough to please the linemen. They hoisted the steel, and with it the truck, to the top of an 80 foot dead-end tower. This situation bids fair to develop into a serious jurisdictional dispute. The Teamsters claim that they alone have the jurisdictional right to remove the truck, and, worse yet, the Teamsters are too busy to do a thing about it until after the war is over.

In connection with the rates of pay for operating employees: i. e., the dispatch-

ers and substation operators together with the journeymen linemen and electricians, foremen, helpers, and truck drivers engaged in the operation of electrical facilities, the administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council have worked out a solution with which both are rightly well pleased.

### PLEASING SOLUTION ON RATES OF PAY

From the beginning of the construction program, laborers, mechanics and workmen engaged in the construction of transmission lines and other facilities had been paid the prevailing hourly rates on a "when actually employed" basis. However, when the first of the facilities were ready for operation, certain rulings of the Classification Act made it necessary to employ operating personnel on an annual basis. All employees of the Department of the Interior paid on an annual basis were required to work a 44-hour week with no provision for overtime.

Dispatchers and operators being assigned to scheduled shifts worked very little overtime, other than the four extra hours per week in excess of 40, but linemen, electricians, and truck drivers were often required to work many extra hours to keep the power flowing. This was especially true of the line crews which were at times called out, day or night, in rough mountainous country in the worst kind of

(Continued on page 91)



# Electrical Workers Join Great RED CROSS Drive

IN 3,700 American cities, groups of Americans, including labor movements, are meeting to lay plans for the second War Fund appeal of the American Red Cross, to lay before the men and women of their communities the story of services to men in uniform and their families, of training of civilians and of disaster and war relief. Goal for the campaign, which will open March 1, will be \$125,000,000—estimated as the amount necessary to carry through another year, services which have extended with the expansion of our armed forces.

From the pockets of everyone must come donations to meet this need. Representatives of organized labor, familiar with the work of the Red Cross as only participants in its services can be, are setting out to insure that the \$125,000,000 goal is met.

In this field of humanitarian aid to victims of war and to our own men in U. S. uniform, labor unity has been the rule, rather than the exception. Representatives of all branches of labor, asked to aid the chapters in reaching labor's millions through union channels, work together on joint labor committees. Recognition of the contribution—not only of money but of time, energy and special skills—of organized labor has seen addition of union leaders to the Red Cross chapter boards and standing committees.

## LABOR ON RED CROSS BOARDS

"Many chapters have already sought the active participation of representatives of labor and agriculture on their boards," Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis recently wrote all chapter chairmen. "Both of these groups have always responded generously in the Roll Calls and appeals for special funds and I feel we would be greatly strengthened and helped wherever we are able to have their participation in the administration of this work."

The full meaning of this recognition can be seen in a review of the way in which organized labor, bent on meeting the production needs of the nation through increased intensity of work and through consultation with management on improvement of methods, has also "pitched in" for the Red Cross. In every field of Red Cross work, organized labor has made a marked contribution to its success.

When Pearl Harbor shocked Americans into full consciousness of the proximity of war's tragedy, work of the Red Cross grew by leaps and bounds. An appeal to the American people for funds brought over-subscription characterized by President Roosevelt as "the first evidence of complete national unity following our entrance into the war."

## People's partnership wins support. Voluntary contributions of labor given. Funds needed

The call also went out for volunteers to help administer the work so vital to the morale of the armed forces and to the health of the civilian population.

Most immediate and dramatic was the call for blood donations. Science had found it possible to take liquid blood, remove the red and white corpuscles, package in dried form the final product and produce a substance suitable for immediate transfusion on the battlefield, without regard to type of blood of the donor or receiver. Shock and burns which would otherwise be fatal could be overcome with plasma treatment.

At the request of the Army and Navy, the Red Cross set up its Blood Donor Service, which now has centers in 31 cities. Four million pints will be needed during the coming year to meet the requests of the Army and Navy. Simultaneously with the announcement of the new quota comes the distribution of materials for a special plan for the participation of union members through city central bodies and local unions.

## TEAMSTERS GIVE GENEROUSLY

Response of local unions to the call for volunteer donors has been so great that a need developed for gearing this enthusiasm into routine and providing for the regular and repeated donations by groups of labor unionists. AFL Teamsters in Los Angeles, spurred by the sight of return of Pearl Harbor casualties and refugees, gathered 2,000-strong in a nine-block parade to the Red Cross

Blood Donor Center, setting a national record for a day's donation of blood. Local unions throughout the country chartered buses to carry members to the centers or arranged with management for a visit of a Red Cross mobile unit to war factories so that men and women could donate without losing too much time from work.

Prime factor in the operation of the centers, however, is the regularity with which donors make and keep appointments.

Not the least potent factor in the appeal for participation in Red Cross work is the fact that hundreds of thousands of union members are themselves serving in the Army, Navy and Marines.

Charged under Congressional charter with specific duties as "an auxiliary to the armed forces," and with 65 per cent of the national 1943 budget scheduled for direct services to the armed forces, the Red Cross offers friends and relatives of these servicemen one more way to help the front line fighters.

All work and no play may affect morale of soldiers in training, the Army recognizes in its request for the Red Cross to furnish dayrooms in domestic camps with couches, phonographs, ping-pong tables, pool tables, etc. Plaques naming union locals as donors of furnishings are going up in an increasing number of Army dayrooms as locals work out details through Red Cross camp and hospital councils.

Into these dayrooms, too, go books for "the boys," gathered through the Victory Book Campaign, which is sponsored jointly by the American Red Cross, the U. S. O. and the American Library Association. War activities chairmen in local unions have seen that collection boxes have been placed in union halls and in organized plants.

Overseas leave for servicemen does not find them at "loose ends," either. Red Cross clubs, the newest of which are in North Africa, mean a place where a man can get a meal and bed for 50 cents. (The Army has requested that the Red Cross charge a nominal price rather than extend its hospitality without charge.) Deep in the wilds of South Pacific islands, Red

(Continued on page 90)

*Memo:*  
The Red Cross is an essential  
arm of war service.  
I fully endorse the National  
Red Cross drive  
Ed J. Brown



Second of a series of articles prepared in cooperation with U. S. Treasury Department.

## WHO MUST FILE A RETURN

**E**VERY single person must file a federal income tax return whose gross income for the year from all sources was \$500 or more; that is, as much as \$9.62 per week. Widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent, are classed as single persons.

Every married person, living with husband or wife throughout the year, must file a return if his or her gross income, together with any income of the spouse, was as much as \$1,200 for the year; that is, as much as \$23.08 per week. If husband and wife both have income, they must both make a return. Such return may be made separately, or, if they are both citizens or residents, they may make a joint return. A joint return may be made by husband and wife even though one has no income, and a joint return is advisable in the case of persons, one of whom has no income, who marry during the year, since the personal exemption attributable to each spouse during the period of premarital status is allowable in a joint return.

A joint return must be signed by both husband and wife and verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury.

## HEAD OF FAMILY EXEMPTION

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, is entitled to a personal exemption of \$1,200 for the year if he can qualify as head of a family. A head of family is "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation . . ."

Examples of head of family status would be a widower or widow who maintained a home for a dependent child, or a son who supported and maintained a household for a dependent father or mother. In order to meet the test of actual support and maintenance as head of a family, the benefactor must furnish more than one-half of the support and maintenance.

The term "in one household" ordinarily means under one roof, but if a father is absent on business or a child or other dependent is away at school, or on a visit, the common home being still maintained, the head of family exemption would still apply. Where a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house while he lives elsewhere, the additional exemption may still apply.

## CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS

A taxpayer is entitled to a credit for each person other than husband or wife, whether related to him or not, and whether living with him or not, who

# More Practical Tips on INCOME TAX Paying

Every citizen can make out a tax return form, following simple rules

during the taxable year was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer, provided the dependent was either (a) under 18 years of age, or (b) incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The credit for dependents is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. It is not necessary that the dependent be related to the taxpayer, but the taxpayer must have provided more than one-half of the support, or there is no dependency.

The term "mentally or physically defective" includes not only those who are mentally afflicted and physically crippled, but also persons who, by reason of old age or impaired health, are incapable of self-support. The state of mental or physical defect need not be of a permanent nature, but if it existed for only a portion of the year, then the credit for dependent can be claimed only for that portion of the year during which the dependent was supported by the taxpayer.

Credit for dependents may not be divided between two persons filing separate returns, but must be taken by the one contributing the chief support. A credit

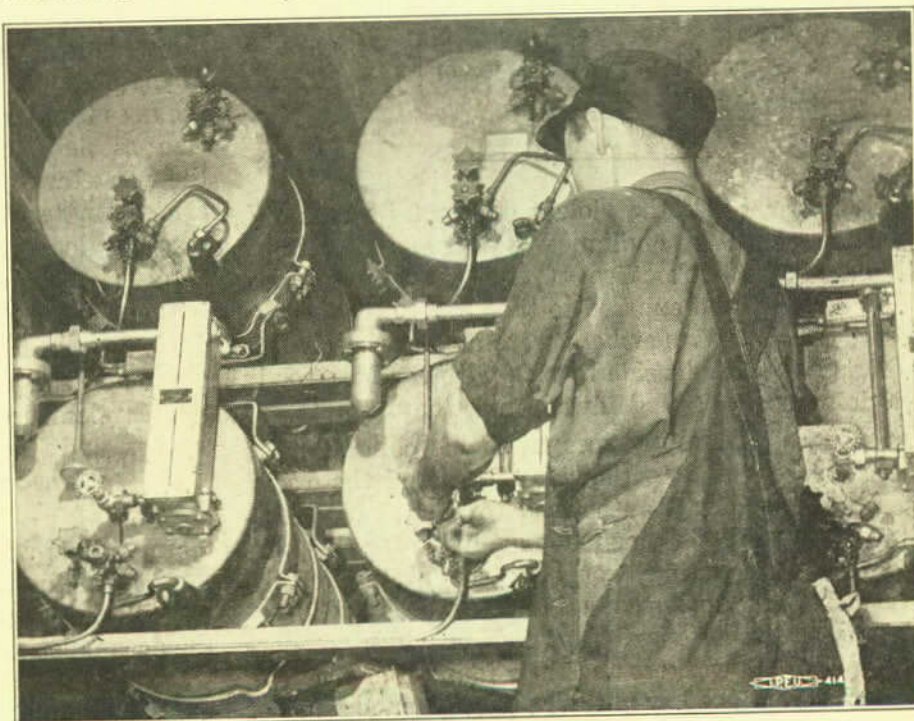
for dependents may be claimed by a father who provides the support for his children living with his divorced wife, if the support is provided as the result of a court decree or as the result of an agreement between husband and wife.

## EARNED INCOME CREDIT

In arriving at the amount of tax due on the taxable income of individuals, a credit, known as "earned income credit" is allowed against income in computing the "normal tax." The amount of earned income credit is entered on line 25 of the return Form 1040, and the computation of the earned income credit is shown in Schedule E of the return form. The manner of computation is set forth in Instruction 25 accompanying the form. The earned income credit is defined by law as 10 per cent of the earned net income, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income; but this definition is subject to certain qualifications.

For persons filing a Simplified Return, it is not necessary to compute the earned income credit, as this has been consolidated into the computation of tax shown in the table on the back of the return form. It is necessary only to refer to this table to arrive at the correct amount of tax due. Any individual whose total income for the year is not in excess of \$3,000 and was wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal serv-

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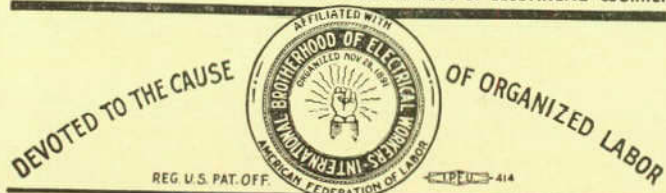


MEN AT WORK PAY INCOME TAXES THIS YEAR



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., February, 1943

No. 2

**Labor and Inflation** Prentiss Brown, new director of OPA, dolefully assumed his office with the prediction that rises in prices were inevitable. If this is true, it appears that the year's battle to stop inflation has been unsuccessful. Perhaps this spiraling of prices is the fault of nobody. Perhaps the experts don't know enough about the economic system to control it, but it is well to point out that labor has on the whole, pretty completely cooperated with the President in trying to head off inflation. Labor, which receives more unwarranted criticism than any group in society, has taken without a murmur the policy of wage freezing in order to make the dollar stable. If prices do rise, as Mr. Brown predicts, we will have pretty conclusive proof that wages do not affect the price system as much as was pretended last year.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has taken the position that the wage bill in many industries is not enough to warrant reflection of wage increases back into the price to consumers. If wages are frozen and prices still rise, it would seem that wages do not affect price. At any rate, labor can congratulate itself on its policy of cooperation with the government to head off the price spiral.

**Uncle Sam Remembers Civilians** Since the violent dawn of December 7, 1941, civilian workers and sometimes the families of civilian workers have been exposed to the perils of the battlefield. I. B. E. W. members were among the civilian workers who fought side by side with the Marines in the defense of Wake, Midway, and Guam.

Uncle Sam promptly recognized his obligations to these workers and to their families, and the Social Security Board was authorized to administer emergency relief out of funds made available for this purpose. In the meantime, Congress has enacted and the President has approved a law (Public Law 784—Seventy-seventh Congress) which provides compensation for such workers and their families as a matter of legal right. The law provides benefits on account of the injury, disability, death or enemy detention of

employees of contractors with the United States, and certain other civilians, whenever such injury proximately results from a war-risk hazard.

The law is realistic, and liberal in comparison to other compensation laws, for it provides that the injured persons shall be entitled to benefits whether or not they were actually engaged in the course of their employment at the time of injury.

Moreover, the law also provides that wherever persons within the coverage of this law are found to be missing from their place of employment under circumstances supporting an inference that their absence was due to enemy action, as well as those known to have been taken as prisoners or as hostages, they shall be considered for the purposes of this law, to be totally disabled, and the dependents of such persons can thereby qualify for compensation. Similar provisions apply with respect to compensation for dependents of such civilian workers who have not been returned home or to the place where they were employed by reason of the failure of the United States or its contractor to furnish transportation.

The law will cover future injuries or casualties of this nature, but it is also retroactive to December 7, 1941. The law is being administered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Interested persons may make inquiry at the district offices of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission or at the commission's head office located at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

**Fire** The National Fire Protection Association reports 299 costly fires during the first war year; that is, between December 7, 1941, and December 7, 1942. This census did not include all fires in the United States during that period, but only the fires reported to the National Fire Protection Association and only the fires that interfered directly with war production. The association says that these fires directly hampered the war effort by destroying war production facilities, critical materials and military property. The total property loss was immense, but the total damage in so far as production goes, was far greater.

The usual causes are apparent: Careless smoking, defective electric wiring, careless accumulation of waste and trash, explosions, gas leaks, defective heaters, careless use of welder's torches, short-circuited motors, and fumes from naphtha tanks.

**Morale** It is well to emphasize again the importance of morale in winning wars. It is clear that the taking of positions, however well fortified, and the accumulation of wide territory does not win wars when wars are fought across the space of the globe on a mobile plan. By all rules of old warfare, Russia was beaten when important industrial centers fell to



the Nazis, but now the world knows that Russia was not beaten with the loss of these positions because Russia had the manpower and the courage—the sheer human courage—to fight on. As long as men defy the invader, refuse to give in, can accumulate material, there is a chance for victory.

Since morale plays such a tremendous part, therefore, in the winning of wars, it is well to know also that what men believe in their hearts about such shadowy things as liberty, freedom, home and country is a contributory cause to victory.

### Forward With Planning

How firmly the idea of planning has taken hold of the imaginations of the American people, is indicated by the January issue of the *Western Construction News*, the complete edition of which is given over to a discussion of this important movement. The leading article is written by Rex L. Nicholson, regional director of the Federal Works Agency in the West. His article is called "Needed: Post War Planning for the West." Mr. Nicholson is well-known to labor in the West because of his fair attitudes as an engineer with a stronghold upon the practical. He has done much toward rebuilding the West. Mr. Nicholson says: "After the war which is it to be—a good job at good wages on important work, or relief?"

He believes that planning can be carried forward intelligently by cooperation of various groups: "The enterpriser, the worker and the government have joined hands with an unbreakable grip in their determination to win this war. It will require the joint effort of this same trinity after the war is over to readjust and restabilize our own country and the other countries of the world. To postpone proper preparation for this task will be courting disaster; to start now will insure success. The challenge is ours. We must meet it."

### Books and War

Someone facetiously remarked that this is the "readin'est" army we have ever had. As a matter of fact the boys are hungry for books and they are reading them. And the books are good books, serious books—books that reflect the revolutionary age in which we live. It is also apparent that civilians are reading books. The ban on gas and driving keeps people at home and they are once again taking down old classics from the bookshelves and they are buying new books that throw light on the turbulent times of the present.

To our way of thinking this is all to the good. Men are seeing the world transformed before their eyes. It is important that they get the correct picture of the new world so they can act intelligently in their own interests.

**Food for the War** A traveler who has recently taken a tour through the western states reports that he found in some of the local slaughterhouses that milk cows were being slaughtered at an enormous rate. This was taking place while everywhere reports were evident that there was a shortage of butter, milk and other dairy products. Here is one of those terrible maladjustments of our economic system that make men grow weary of the struggle to improve it.

The cause for the slaughter of the milk cows seems to have been the draining off from the farms of farm help. Farm dairies are more dependent upon skilled and competent labor than any other branch of the farming industry. When the Army took dairy hands for mechanics into the Army without considering the serious effect of this upon food production, it made a mistake. It is high time the War Manpower Commission began to face this situation and began to improve it.

### Training Furnishes Grease

The war has revealed the old truth that there is no substitute for brains. Modern industry, with its combination of precision and quantity products, must have efficiency and skill, skill and efficiency. The war effort has exposed gross negligence on the part of managers in training skilled men. The assumption has been that mass production demands only specialists, which can be made overnight.

Down at the TVA, there is a comprehensive apprenticeship program in harmony with the Federal Apprenticeship Committee of the Federal Security Agency. That program has trained hundreds of journeymen, and these have been put to work in gigantic war projects, in cooperation with unions. But—what is more striking—a new use has been found for these trained men—they have been rapidly absorbed into the supervisory force. The TVA has grown from an employed force of 10,000 to an employed force of 42,000 workers. These are being captained by men from the ranks trained in apprenticeship classes.

Friday I gave my barber a talking-to about how all good citizens must take part in politics in their own neighborhoods. He got the idea, but said sadly, "Mr. O'Brien, I work hard. I get to the shop at 8 a. m. every morning six days a week and get home maybe 8:30 p. m. at night. Sunday I am tired and the political places are shut anyway, so what can I do?" He had me there, but I know the moral: *We can't have democracy until the people are able to earn decent livings and still have time and energy left over to put into political activity. As labor unions are the only practical untotitarian means of achieving this, labor unions are vital to a modern democracy—PM.*





# Woman's Work

—PFE— 414



## ROOM FOR ALL IN SERVICE

**V**OLUNTEER for victory! Have you any spare time? If you have I know just the place to use it. During the past few months, your woman's page has been devoted almost entirely to recounting the part the home should play in the war effort and the woman's part in the homes organized to meet wartime needs. We've covered, among other things, attitude toward the war, stressed proper nutrition for the family, spoken of conserving food and materials, accepting rationing in the proper spirit, cooperating to keep prices from skyrocketing and salvaging goods for our government's use.

There is so much to be done in the homes by our wives and mothers. This work of keeping your men fit to fight and to work; of building strong little bodies for your children who, God willing, will grow into a strong generation set aside for peace and security; of making comfortable, peaceful, joyous homes for them all to come to—this is your first and most important work.

But after you have accomplished these things, perhaps you have a little time left to give, and if so, there are many services just crying for your assistance.

The Red Cross Volunteer Special Services has an outlet for every woman's particular type of talent, and incidentally girls, there are handsome uniforms for each service group to wear.

Do you have office experience or do you enjoy meeting the public? Then sign up with the Red Cross Staff Assistants group. These assistants do all types of office and reception work. To become a staff assistant, 20 hours of schoolwork are required—10 hours of lecture on Red Cross organization and services and 10 hours of lecture and practice in office routines. Staff assistants wear a most attractive lemon yellow uniform with white head-dress mounted with the Red Cross symbol and a long flowing veil. Of course Staff Assistants, as well as other members of the volunteer service groups, may wear the volunteer special services uniform, consisting of a two-piece suit, cap and topcoat of blue-gray—very trim and chic.

Did you ever have a longing to be a nurse? Now is your chance. Sign up with the Volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps. This branch of the service is my special interest and it is indeed one of the most satisfying of them all. Hospitals, especially in defense work areas, are so crowded and trained nurses are being called at the rate of over 3,000 a month to serve with the armed forces, so there is a tremendous need for your work as

a nurse's aide. Nurse's aides must be between the ages of 18 and 50 and must promise to give at least 150 hours of work a year on a purely voluntary basis—they accept no remuneration of any kind. These aides are direct assistants to the nurses working in hospitals and clinics. They must take an 80-hour training course and a 20-hour first aid course. It is a great thing to do, this relieving of pain and suffering and the

and visitors and do library work in hospitals, clinics and Red Cross centers. A 15 to 20 hour lecture course is required for this service. As their name implies, members of this group wear a soft gray uniform with white cap and soft gray veil. They look to be, what they are, "angels of mercy."

Here's a volunteer job for the active girl who craves a little excitement. Join the Red Cross Motor Corps. Volunteers for this work must be experienced drivers, must take the 30-hour Red Cross standard and advanced first aid classes and a course in simple motor mechanics. The women of the motor corps transport men of the armed forces and accept other military assignments and assist, by their driving, with chapter activities. The smart gray-blue suit and cap is the motor corps uniform.

Now for you real home-bodies who want to do something more to help the war effort but want to do it along your own lines—join the canteen or production workers. The canteen workers take a 20-hour nutrition and a 20-hour canteen course and their job is to take over group emergency feeding—for example—feeding of troops in transit. Like the other volunteer service groups the canteen ladies wear a uniform—a warm royal blue with matching cap. The production workers are doing a great job too. They knit and sew and make surgical dressings for our men of the Army and Navy, for war refugees and needy civilians all over the world.

These are the services you can give if you can spare a little time—services extremely necessary in the pursuit of victory and supremely satisfying to your own feelings of wanting to do something more, the desire to put something of yourself into this all-important war effort. Register with your local Red Cross chapter today.

Some of our women will want to do this work but for various reasons will be unable to give even a little time to it. For you, if you are in good health and can spare one hour, there is yet another very great service you can render to your country and to our men on the battlefields. You can give a donation of your own blood, an easy and painless procedure that brings no after effects, and may save the life of your husband or son or brother—or someone else's—fighting in a far-off land for your peace and security and your home and children.

"Angels of mercy, there's so much to do," the Red Cross workers song goes. How very true! Every American woman is needed to do her share of the fighting,

(Continued on page 86)



She relieves war pressure upon regular nurses.

work is really appreciated. A friend of mine who is a registered nurse answered a hospital patient's bell the other day only to have the patient fairly shout at her—"I don't want you. Get me a nurse's aide!" Many of the patients prefer the nurse's aides' ministrations because they have more time than the nurses and can afford to be a little more leisurely in their movements and a little more sympathetic. The nurse's aide's uniform is a very popular one. They wear blue pinafores, white blouses and starched blue and white caps.

There are many other services also. How are you on recreation and entertainment? The Red Cross Gray Ladies have a fascinating job. They entertain convalescents, act as hostesses, read, write letters and play games, receive patients





# Correspondence



## L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Editor:* Local No. 1, I. B. E. W.'s plane is in the air. The accompanying picture will explain it. Nice job, eh? It is for \$42,000. Best of luck to the pilot.

Just noticed:

That No. 134's cable splicing course has been extended 10 weeks.

That a new glass building block is transparent enough to give an almost window-like vision and has the insulation value of regular blocks.

That a radio is made so small that it is worn on the wrist, like a watch.



Pursuit plane purchased and presented to the United States Government by members of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

That a Scotchman invented synthetic cloth from the protein of peanuts, and it may be on the market in the near future.

That the A. F. of L. rank and file have bought about 10 per cent of all War Bonds sold.

That the I. B. E. W. in St. Louis is buying more bonds than any other labor group in St. Louis.

M. A. (MORRY) NEWMAN, P. S.  
*The Lover of "Light" Work.*

## L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

*Editor:* Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. 3.

Local Union No. 3 took another tremendously progressive step forward at its regular meeting held on January 14, 1943, when it approved and adopted a change in its Local Union Electrical Industry Joint Pension Plan, so that not only would members sixty years of age or over get an increase in their pensions of ten dollars per month, but any member in good standing for five years who becomes totally incapacitated for work, from any cause, may receive a pension of fifty dollars per month.

Many of you will remember that previously L. U. No. 3 had made provision so that any of its members having reached the age of sixty and finding themselves unable to work, and otherwise eligible, might apply for a pension of forty dollars per month to be provided by the local Joint Pension Plan, until

such time as the member was eligible for the I. O. pension. This monthly pension has been increased to fifty dollars per month and in addition, those already on the I. O. Pension will receive an additional ten dollars per month from the local Joint Pension Plan, to bring their monthly pension to fifty dollars.

It is the writer's opinion that in the near future, Federal Social Security and all pension plans, both public and private, must lower the retiring age to sixty or even fifty-five years, as part of the after-war solution of unemployment. Though it may sound radical to the ears of some, there is no reason why a man or woman having worked thirty-five or forty years, and reached the age of fifty-five or sixty, should not have the means to retire in comfort. The cost of such a plan must and will be carried by industry which benefited by these years of labor.

Health insurance is another thing that should be provided and in line with this idea the newspapers have recently carried news items announcing the formation of a new non-profit health insurance group that includes labor unions among the groups it will cover. At the moment we do not know whether this group operates only in the New York area or whether it is intended to be nationwide. In any event local unions will do well to investigate this as heretofore only employer groups were considered responsible to do business with. Wherever employer groups are formed for health insurance, such insurance is in all too many instances used as a club to keep the workers in line just as they use their pension plans for this purpose.

In our January letter we mentioned a news item from the newspaper PM regarding the attempt of the National Association of Manufacturers to invade the school systems of the nation with their propaganda. This month we have another item from the same paper under date of January 3, 1943, which states, we quote, "The National Association of Manufacturers has been trying for two years to win the clergymen of the U. S. A. to its line of thought, but with little success." . . . "The most vivid description of the NAM technique for buttering the clergy was written by the Rev. William B. Spofford, managing editor of the WITNESS, news magazine of the Episcopal Church. In his October 29 issue he wrote:

"The National Association of Manufacturers, with plenty of what it takes to do the job, has turned to the task of converting the clergy to its point of view. And with dubious success, according to reports."

Don't repeat rumors and do buy bonds to show our boys we appreciate the wonderful job they are doing.

Edward J. Skillen, Jr., editor of the COMMONWEAL, Catholic weekly, says, in part: "Much could be said for genuine give-and-take consultation between business and religious leaders. According to the National Manufacturers' own literature, however, the NAM Church and Industry program appears to be a one-sided affair."

Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, of the Free Synagogue: "The NAM is engaged in another campaign of 'education.' It is endeavoring to deceive clergymen, especially in the smaller communities, into support of an economic system that is largely responsible for the

collapse that has overwhelmed society. . . . But the members of this reactionary organization will discover that the ministers of America cannot be seduced."

We have given you the reactions of men of three religious beliefs to the devilishly conceived schemes of the NAM. What are yours?

Are you going on in the belief that you will retain what you have and add to it without effort on your part and thereby lose everything, or are you going to think back a few years to the time when we had none of the social and labor laws that we now have and then make up your mind that you will do your share in fighting the NAM or anyone else that tries to take these laws away from you?

One of the more recent examples of the effort of big business to use the war and labor's promise not to strike, as a weapon to weaken the unions so that when the war ends the employer will again be supreme, is the Montgomery Ward fight against "union maintenance." All union men know that without union maintenance many of the industrial unions would soon be wiped out, for the employer would have his stooges right there to preach the doctrine of "why pay union dues when you can get just as much pay without belonging to a union and the boss will take care of you anyway?" In practically full-page ads in most of the New York City papers and no doubt in those of other cities, Montgomery Ward bewailed the injustice of the War Labor Board ordering union maintenance and the evils of what they (M. W.) called the closed shop.

How can there be a closed shop when employees are permitted weeks of time in which to decide whether or not they wish to join the union? Where is the injustice in requiring those that then do join the union to maintain their membership or lose their jobs? Remember, it took an order from the President before Montgomery Ward accepted the directive of the War Labor Board, and then it did so with the loud squawk in the newspapers at a price which would make many of the editors write editorials very sympathetic to the anti-closed shop exponents.

Watch your poll tax and reactionary Republican members of Congress get together to slip over anti-labor legislation, and when they do, ask yourself what you did at the last election to permit these men to get into a position of control. Then make up your mind that right now you will start to work to prevent the same thing happening at the next election.

One or more anti-poll tax bills are to be presented to this Congress for action, and if you will realize that most of the poll-tax Senators and Congressmen are anti-labor we are sure that you will do your utmost to further these bills.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

*Editor:* I am rather at a loss for news for I have not received my JOURNAL in two months and you never realize how important your JOURNAL is until you do not get it. I know there must be some minor fault that will be corrected and I will receive my next issue. I do like to look over my last script and read



all the news from the different writers before writing a new one.

We had quite an evening at our last meeting and we surely were glad to hear from all our service men in all parts of the world to whom the committee sent boxes of different articles, and we were glad to hear that they had received their boxes O.K. All received them but Gene Sheehan and it seems he has been moving so often the box has not caught up with him as yet, but I hope it will soon. All of the boys seem to be getting along fine and like the life. We have two lieutenants in the making and hope to hear of more. We received quite a letter from Phil Collins of the Collins Electric Co. He was always full of wit and good humor like his father, one of the old timers in Local No. 7 who passed away some years ago. He asked to be remembered to all the boys in the local and hoped he would be back with them all real soon and we hope his wish comes true soon, too.

The committee on the testimonial decided to have a banquet on the 30th day of January to celebrate our fifteenth birthday and the committee is working hard to put it over in a short time. With a committee of Caffrey, Shea, Swatchak and Wilson it will go over with a bang. Wilson has reserved a table just to take care of all the Brothers who have been in the local 25 years or more, so old boy Woody is in his glory looking after the old timers. We are hoping for a good time and we hope all the gang will turn out in full force.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

*Editor:* This is the story of a dump heap that became a shipyard to build ships (small ones) that will be sent to the seven seas to help down the Axis and we hope bring a lasting peace to the world although this peace may not be so lasting if we listen to some of our isolationist members of Congress who are now trying to block all of our efforts. We have seen too much this past week from Senator Nye and other rabid isolationists. But, let's get back to our shipyard, located on the banks of the beautiful Ohio. (You should have seen this Ohio seven years ago this January during the big flood.) A rectangular piece of property lying along the banks of the Ohio River and consisting of about 43 acres, prior to April, 1942, consisted of an ash heap—a public dump for old cars, shacks made up of old boards, tin and cartons. When the Navy moved in and the great diggers, bulldozers, etc., started to work on April 29, 1942, it wasn't long until things began to shape up. Great gangs of construction mechanics went to work and a few months later a ship slid into the water, and to date five others have followed, and now the property is full of partially completed hulls and more to come.

I am informed that there is a possibility that some of these are now nearing the sea, ready for duty.

The electrical work, both the construction and the production, or rather the wiring of these vessels on this job was performed by the T. H. M. Co., made up of a combination of electrical contractors of Louisville, Ky., namely, the Thirwell Electric Co., Henderson Electric Co. and Marine Electric Co. The general superintendent on the job was Joe Hayes, of Local No. 369, with Brother Jay Turner as general foreman. The rest of the men on the job were members of Local No. 16 or men from our sister locals working under permit. The foremen were selected from some of our older members here, Brothers Fred Wahnsiedler, William Schindler, Al Mier and Cecil Lohmier, carrying the brunt of the burden.

On January 15, 1943, the pay roll of this

#### READ

New pension plan, by L. U. No. 3

Ideas on a post-war world, by L. U. No. 406

Cecil Shaw receives appointment, by L. U. No. 353

Hospital area completed at Army camp, by L. U. No. 429

Cleveland local needs men, by L. U. No. 38

I. B. E. W.'s first WAVE, by L. U. No. 1067

Local approves Beveridge plan, by L. U. No. 794

These letters outline war efforts of our organization

job carried the names of 760 men who are members of the I. B. E. W. and with the great number of men and with a large labor turnover, there has not been a moment lost because of strikes or slow-downs. I consider this a remarkable record, taking everything into consideration. Of course, there have been arguments and dissatisfaction in some cases, but all have been ironed out without serious trouble, which is as it should be.

Another factor I see that makes this record one to be proud of, is the fact that this locality being situated on an inland waterway, can produce men who can really turn out fighting steel ships. I dare say that 90 per cent of the men working on these ships never saw a ship floating on green water. But that again shows the versatility of the American workman.

Our other defense plants are moving along nicely and work especially on the construction end is slowing up some.

E. E. HOSKINSON, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

*Editor:* The most important news from our local this month centers around our efforts to organize the hitherto practically unorganized Southern California Edison Company. This very large utility spreads over an enormous area surrounding Los Angeles. It supplies electric energy to a multitude of smaller cities and towns, as well as to rural areas, but except for street cars, has no load in Los Angeles city proper. Very definitely it is within our jurisdiction and we have known for years that a fertile field awaited us whenever we felt able to assume the responsibility.

Now, after six months of intensive effort we are glad to be able to report extensive progress. Units have been set up for Edison employees in the districts where they work. Fortunately our unit system was already well developed and was particularly applicable to a rambling system such as the Edison. "Buster" Keeton, international representative, has been assigned to head up our staff of organizers and his efforts are now beginning to show quite substantial results. The units referred to above have been established at Santa Monica, Santa Ana, Huntington Beach, Compton, and Alhambra, with a large and enthusiastic membership in each unit, meeting regularly under their own officers. In addition to this, joint meetings are held periodically which allow members of the various units to get to know one another as well as to become acquainted with the officers and other members of Local No. 18.

The Southern California Edison Company, like so many large southern California en-

terprises, has for many years been at best indifferent, when not actively hostile, to the efforts of the organized labor movement to better working conditions. Naturally it has attracted to itself over a period of years a type of personnel which was either ill-informed, misinformed or indifferent to the progress of organized labor. Like all such companies, the Edison has developed a number of paternalistic schemes which it has offered its employees in lieu of wages, and as usual the effect of such a program has been to tie the older employees hand and foot to the system. Under such conditions the work of re-educating such employees has been an uphill battle and great credit is due to our organizing staff for the progress that has been made, particularly when it is borne in mind that organization has been carried on in our usual straightforward businesslike manner without resorting to slap-stick or high pressure methods sometimes employed by less responsible organizations.

Those of us in Local No. 18 who have long wished for a solid front of electrical workers in southern California are now looking forward to the day when our Brothers in the Edison system will share equally and fully in the important efforts which are continually being put forth to improve our safety laws, our wages and our working conditions generally.

In behalf of the members of our local, may I extend a welcome to every Edison employee and urge that nothing now be allowed to stand in the way of complete mutual understanding and harmony.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* We can conveniently blame the war for our absence from these columns during December. Yes, clogging of the mails delayed the arrival of our monthly contribution.

These days find the building trades mechanics of this town deeply engaged in the marine field. We're all growing fins where we once sprouted anything from wings to what have you. The biggest trouble we find is to remind the boys that there are no cellar, attic or mezzanine floors on a boat. No floors or ceilings, either. The elementary lessons the boys must learn are that a deck is what a floor should be and that partitions are something else again. Forward and aft, port and starboard, are new words to add to the wire snapper's vocabulary. Of course, handling shipboard cable and packing watertight glands comes naturally to the new class of maritime wire jerkers. Anyone caring to come along and help us in our marine department is welcome.

Speaking of the water, we learned that Bill Ebauer (back in print again) was in charge of a crew and boat. Bill's boat was of very shallow draft; in fact, so shallow that he floated the raft under the pier to strap up cable. Bill at one time found himself and boat adrift. Only his expert seamanship saved the day. The boat when launched was christened the S. S. Ed Rost, Jr. Some boat, say you? Some Bill, say we.

After ducking marine work all these years, we find ourselves up to our necks in it, thereby fulfilling a prophecy of two years' standing by Lee Long. Lee is a prophet of no mean caliber.

Bill Miller, our very own homespun philosopher, says: "A man isn't smart 'til he realizes he's dumb." How's that for a gem?

Reading the columns of our daily papers, we find all those 100-percenters, those professional "patrioteers," as someone called them; those large corporations, whose names we hear mentioned daily, are patriots for a price. They peddle their patriotism to the highest bidder. During war-time when their prod-



ucts are needed most, they're busy finding the highest priced buyer. Profit is their sole interest in the business world. Gypping Uncle Sam is a specialty.

Now we learn that the famous Charles Beaudaux, originator of the stretch-out system for labor, is in trouble also because of dealings with the enemy. Seems all those great lovers of mankind love those most who pay the best. These great corporations and private individuals somehow don't seem to be very friendly toward their help, especially when the pay envelope is concerned.

And now that we're in the midst of the first line of war work we can notice that all are not contributing as much of their effort as they could and should. It is the moral duty of all of us to do our part, our share to help those boys who are giving their all without the comfort of luxuries; in fact, with just the barest of necessities. Remember, boys, the war is far from won. It has yet to be won. "Remember Pearl Harbor" is one slogan to keep in mind. Other slogans can and will suggest themselves as time passes on.

Our war service list is up in the forties and is still not up to date. From this one can readily see that L. U. No. 28 is performing its patriotic duty to the country. Our boys are in every branch of the service and are performing their duties with credit to themselves.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 32, LIMA, OHIO

*Editor:* Since our last letter, construction work in this jurisdiction is slowing down, due to the fact that a great many new buildings and installations are being completed, and credit is due the members of Local No. 32 and those Brothers from other locals for their loyalty and untiring efforts in completing the electrical installations, in some cases before the building was entirely finished.

We want to extend to our Brothers who are now in the armed forces of our good old U. S. A. our best wishes, and may God be with you until we meet again. We are not only loyal in labor efforts but the membership of our small local, collectively and individually, has to date purchased thousands of dollars worth of bonds and stamps. You and your comrades in arms may continue to depend on the loyalty of Local Union No. 32.

If our worthy Editor can permit us just a little more space we beg to submit the following:

Were you born under the Red, White and Blue, On blood-stained soil that we inherit true From pioneer fathers in soldiers' graves, Dreaming that you and yours should not be slaves?

If we are true and will not be misled, We'll see white and blue on each side of red. No one color can ever take their place, Because these three colors always shame disgrace.

In conclusion, we hope that every union man, in every community, will be on his toes and watching the forces of greed that are employing every trick of their profession to contaminate the minds of the general public against organized labor. The wage and working conditions that labor enjoys today were accomplished only by the untiring efforts of organized men, many of whom are living witnesses today, who can tell of the hardships endured by labor because of a few hoggish profiteers who seemed to believe that labor should be a serf and a slave, not entitled to organize against the unfair practices of organized greed.

V. H. EFFINGER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Editor:* We have been very busy for the past couple of years and from present indi-

## ABOUT GENERAL CONTRACTORS

As a result of an article published on Page 15 of the January, 1943, issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, written by L. U. Noland, president of the Virginia Engineering Company, we have received letters relative to the question of whether or not the above-mentioned firm has signed an agreement with our Brotherhood. In connection therewith this is to advise that, as a result of the information which we had received from our Local Union No. 80, during the month of July, we were under the impression that the work performed by the above-mentioned company was being performed through an electrical contracting firm. However, we now find that such is not the case and therefore corrective measures are being taken.

There is another erroneous impression to the effect that we are desirous of making arrangements with engineering firms, general contractors, etc. We want to make our position clear that we feel that electrical work should be performed by electrical contractors. We have no particular desire to induce general contractors, engineering firms, etc., to enter into agreements with our organization. It is true that we have entered into agreements with some firms who specialize in erecting oil refinery plants; however, in most of these cases such agreements came about by reason of the fact that our local unions had been furnishing such employers with men without the knowledge of this office, thereby making it possible for government agencies to take the position that such employers are qualified to employ electricians.

*E. J. Brown*

cations our work will last well into this year. Over 25 per cent of those employed here on construction work have migrated from all parts of the States. We are very pleased to have the opportunity to offer employment to members of the various local unions of the Brotherhood, particularly so when we are mindful of the fact that they came to our aid when our members were in dire need of employment.

In the migration of members from one local union territory to another, there are bound to be some that creep in, who have neither the ability nor interest in doing a reasonable amount of good work, and of course as we catch up with them they will be released from the job. On the other hand some of the traveling Brothers have been a valuable asset to us and we hope to keep them with us as long as they care to stay.

Like other organizations in busy locations, we are flooded with letters and telegrams asking immediate reply as to whether we can give them employment on some certain widely-advertised job, what is our scale, overtime rate, how many hours per day, how many days per week, and how long we can assure them work.

We try to answer these inquiries as

promptly as possible and generally in this language:

"We have employment here for capable men of good habits, preferably those who have been in the Brotherhood for a reasonable length of time, and who are satisfied with the same impartial policy accorded our own local members, and that is, to place them on jobs where they are most needed and for which they are best fitted, regardless of the size of the job or the hours to be worked, with the understanding that lay-offs affect those with temporary working cards first, unless there is exceptional good reason to keep them on. Our wage scale is \$1.75 per hour for journeymen, and our agreement provides double time for all overtime. However, we have volunteered to accept time and one-half for all overtime, for the duration of the war, as our contribution toward the war effort."

We still have jobs in the offing and will be pleased to hear from any member who will comply with our conditions of employment as herein outlined. A letter or memorandum from your business manager vouching for your ability will be helpful.

H. C. MOHR, B. M.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

*Editor:* They say it is interfering with "personal rights" to insist that a worker join a union, but the laws up north make a person build a better house than perhaps the one he was born in. No one questions the right of authorities in a community to inspect a man's house. In like manner, the union has the right to inspect a man's working conditions.

A few months ago Local No. 77 passed a resolution or law that any member working over 40 hours a week for straight time would be fined. If we lose the principle of the 40-hour week it will be a greater calamity than any contagious disease that might be caused by unsanitary living conditions.

The union has, or should have, as much authority in industry as the health, electrical, building, and sanitation inspectors have in



Cartoon by Walter H. Hendrick, L. U. No. 43



erecting and maintaining our homes. The American home is the center of our nation; the union is one of its protectors.

"You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." *Shakespeare.*

FRANK FARRAND, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* In the December issue of the WORKER Brother Herb, of L. U. No. 734, asked me to take note of his article. Well, Herbie, old boy, I am taking note, and I certainly agree with you in regard to (Cattle-born) H. V. Kaltenborn. I am wondering myself how much of his wages go for War Bonds.

In behalf of L. U. No. 80, I take this opportunity to congratulate all members of 734 who received their 25 and 15 year pins recently.

I attended a meeting of L. U. No. 980, and from what this writer can see they are going to give Virginia Electric Light and Power Company a run for its money.

Brother Sayers, international representative, conducted the meeting. Brother Sayers mentioned that there were some honest officials of the V. E. and P. Co., but also there were some "daffydills."

I was somewhat surprised to hear the financial report of the V. E. and P. Co. It was downright outrageous—the millions of dollars profit they have made and kept instead of giving some of that profit to their employees like respectable firms did.

Brother Norman, of L. U. No. 980, needs all the support he can get, for he certainly has worked hard and is still at it.

Brother Fred Russell is still away from his job. Here's hoping that he will soon be able to go to bat again.

Brother J. M. Duke, who is in charge of electrical work at the Fleet Supply Warehouse at the N. O. B. here, wanted some ice cream for a party, so I sent his brother, William, after six quarts and told him to have it packed so it would keep for several hours, but when Brother William returned with the ice cream it was almost melted. Brother Duke told us that he could not use it, and left me standing in the doorway of our shanty on the job with the six quarts of ice cream in a water bucket. I hated to see the cream melt, so I called in some men to eat it. You should have seen that bunch of men eat ice cream. We had no spoons, so we used condulet covers. Any time any of you Brothers don't have any spoons handy you'll know what to do—use condulet covers. It was a little rough on the tongue, but we made out all right.

More next time.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Editor:* We herewith announce we will not be a candidate for any of the following offices in the June election of L. U. No. 124, viz, to wit and namely: Business manager, assistant business manager or financial secretary—even if we're asked. Try to elbow your way through the crowd of impatient Brothers and wish-to-be-Brothers ganged around John Wetzig, business manager; just try it! Or try to buzz Andy Harvey, assistant business manager, about a job for neighbor's brother-in-law who once oiled motors in a flour mill. "See you in a minute, Marshall," he sings out as he dashes from one telephone to another. Minute, my eye! Or watch Roy Smiley, financial secretary, writing out a permit with one hand and making change with the other, while his secretary holds the telephone to his ear. No thanks!

But that's what they get for being officers in a local of 350 members, in a town of half a million, with four big war projects going on using upward of 2,000 electricians.

These men divide, roughly, as follows: Hercules Powder job, 900; Pratt-Whitney, 350; North American Bomber, 300; Lake City, 150; the remainder on smaller scattered jobs. These figures are not informative because some will increase, some will decrease, with the peak of each job conjectural. Most jobs are working six nine-hour days, but this will vary according to conditions. All are going ahead with amazing speed, considering the material and manpower situation and weather conditions. And they're good jobs, as work is.

Of course, if you want to be fussy, you can find something to kick about here and there. For instance, the Long-Turner Construction Co., contractor (general) at the Pratt-Whitney plant, is bulldozing the job through with such ruthless disregard for the safety factor that its casualty list will be comparable to some of our military ventures. Total war isn't a tea-and-tails affair on any front, and if we felt such methods contributed to the war effort, we'd say nothing of it, only they don't. On the contrary, they hamper the prosecution of the war. And they surely convict the contractor of indifference and inefficiency.

The local's new home, at 104 W. 40th Street, has been completely overhauled and redecorated and is proving a real source of joy and pride to the membership. Every activity of the local is facilitated by the new arrangements. Even the bond sales have increased. Secretary Smiley reports he has sold well over \$100,000 in War Bonds to the individual members, not to mention an added \$20,000 to the local itself.

The younger members are going into the armed forces pretty fast now. We'll try to compile a list for this column soon. Many of the Brothers—including the writer—feel that these boys would contribute more to the "arsenal of democracy" with a pair of pliers than a gun. Unfortunately, perhaps, these Brothers are not running the war; but they can think what they please. That's why the U. S. is called a democracy.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Editor:* Well, Brothers, believe it or not, Local No. 130 is back in the news again. Not that we have not had our share of work and social activities, but rather that we are now at our highest peak. Yes, sir; 130 now has over 1,000 members doing their part in the shipyards and other projects of our still-rising city, and we could use quite a few more. At this writing, our business agent, Brother H. C. Fisher, has supplied these various jobs with not too much trouble. But if the demand continues to increase the way it has in the past few months, we will have to send out an SOS.

Now, just a note on our social doings: The latest bit of fun-fare we enjoyed came on Hallowe'en night. The American Legion Crystal Room literally rocked with hilarity as the men of No. 130 and their families jammed all available space. Judging from the comment and inquiries, we feel safe in saying all concerned enjoyed one of the best times of their lives. For this grand time the members of Local 130 thank and congratulate the following members: Chairman C. Schreiber and arrangement committee, E. H. Schmalz, Vincent Marino, C. Schreiber, Eddie Ormond and Lester Barback.

More next month.

H. C. FISHER, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

*Editor:* L. U. No. 145 is proud to report that the Tri-City Federation of Labor has recognized the ability and strong union principles of our business manager, J. E. Wood,

in electing him financial secretary of that organization. Wood takes the office left vacant by the death of Charles Reagan of the Pressmen's local. It is always difficult to fill the shoes of an exceptionally able man but L. U. No. 145 feels that the Tri-City Federation has made a wise choice.

A special meeting will be held February 16, for the presentation of 25-year buttons to those of our members eligible for this honor.

E. P. KREBS, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

*Editor:* The proposed postponement of the International Convention of the I. B. E. W. is a serious matter and should receive the thoughtful attention of the membership.

A big percentage of the locals which initiated the referendum are railroad groups. They are deeply concerned because the alternative appears to be an increase in per capita tax to the International. An increase in per capita would result in loss of members to these locals.

However, Local No. 205 is opposed to postponing the convention. We are a railroad outfit, but we realize that such an act would be both short-sighted and dangerous beyond all other possibilities.

The future of organized labor depends upon its participation in the economic and social reconstruction which must follow the war. This responsibility will not and can not be carried on successfully if the organization fails to plan for that time.

Further, officers who are not confronted with the problems of the membership, in convention where they may be required to offer a program for action will, in most cases, lose contact with the life of the organization and become unmindful of the greater purposes of progressive democratic unionism.

Finally, the only way out for railroad workers who come under the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W. is to handle the wage conditions which limit their ability to pay the freight. Increase their wages or adjust their per capita. This is one war and post war problem for the convention to handle.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

*Editor:* Confused world conditions tend to increase confused minds. The less the confusion the more the progress; this is inversely true. Confusion must be kept at a minimum for a quick successful termination of the great war we are now engaged in. Much is said by men in the public eye, especially in supposition, that would be better if unuttered. Columnists who find labor an especially easy victim (as well as popular in some quarters) of their indefensible and irreprehensible barbs, would do well to take a few hours off and delve into who is really doing the producing and transporting and who is furnishing a large percentage of the men of the armed forces. Is it labor, or is it the loud-mouthed columnists whose only apparent "contribution" seems picayune fault finding and baiting of labor?

STRANGE BUT TRUE

(Apologies to Dix)

One unknown and unheard of mechanic whose work is apparent to only a few near him, does more constructive work in the war effort than a columnist whose mouthings are heard and read by millions.

So let labor continue its quiet and colossal task of winning the war without losing sight of the fact that we have an obligation to all labor especially those taking the real brunt of the war (the armed services) to keep labor's gains of the past hundreds of years, by rigidly specifying that present.



sacrifices are for the duration only so that those of our group that return will find that the "American way of life" is still prevailing.

Constructive criticism, probably the most important factor in the formation and development of the United States, should never be censored here. Honest effort thrives on constructive criticism. Poor effort cannot stand it. We need honest effort of the most strenuous kind to win. If any department or any division of the war effort cannot stand constructive criticism it is not doing its best and must either pull harder or be replaced.

We read with regret that Elmer Davis' Office of War Information is trying to censor Rubber Director William Jeffers for speaking his mind on how to speed up the war effort by exposing groups which seem to him to be interfering with war production.

Beardsley Ruml's pay-as-you-go income tax plan seems to be the only way out of a very difficult situation. After seven lean years labor gets one good one and is taxed more for the one good one than those that were fortunate enough to have worked steadily, paid for the seven years. Ruml's calling it a "modern peonage system" seems to hit the nail on the head. All labor, especially workers and seasonal employees, should support the Ruml plan or a modification and so inform their Congressmen and Senators.

Work at the shore is still lax with few defense projects in the locality. This is an Army Air Force training center and there is some work to be had in the large hotels which have been taken over as well as in two large airports near here.

About 40 per cent of the members are working out of town, thanks to the abundance of work in some of the nearby jurisdictions.

Brother John Moretti marched up the aisle recently. Best wishes to the bride and congratulations to John. Might slow him up a bit.

Brother Frank Hurley has recuperated from a recent accident which laid him up in the hospital awhile. Fractured a couple of ribs when a ladder caved in.

As the WORKER, through the foresight of Secretary Bugniazet, is now being sent to all military posts, it seems that a list of our 11 men in the services is in order. Those now in the services are, Edgar Herbert, Jr., Maurice Attles, Jr., Harry Cherico, Harry Hiltner, William Moffett, Fred Eger, Jr., Robert Eger, Ross Brown, Lewis Amendt, Russel Stokes, Sam Forbes, Jr. William Stricker enlisted some time ago and will probably be in by publication date.

Members should heed President Brown's warning that the construction boom is nearing its end and seek out and control every possible maintenance job, especially for the older Brothers so that the letdown does not find too many of us wanting.

"Production, the way to Victory—keep speeding it up."

HERB STICKEL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Editor:* Here we are with a good start into the new year and between the partial summer weather and the almost zero weather we don't know how to dress, as we never know whether we are going to shiver or perspire. So much for the weather.

We are very thankful here in Cincinnati for the fine jobs we have had in various war plants in and around the city. The jobs are manned very proudly by the good and loyal members of 212 with the fine assistance of the members of out-of-town locals. Good work, boys. On our sick list we have a note on Lawrence Crim, whom we hope by press time is all right again. A nice thought, as always, for Carl Voellmecke. Sorry to have to report

the loss of our Herbert Green, whom the Lord took to his final resting place on December 29, 1942. Now that all his earthly pains are gone, may he rest in peace.

It has been very swell and gratifying to all the members of Local Union 212 to know what a fine bunch of our members and members' sons are in military service of all branches all over the world. To all our members in service, may God bless and keep you, now and forever 'til you come back to us in a peaceful and victorious world.

Until our next issue, then, it is once again au revoir.

E. W. SCHMITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* The new year is now well upon its way to meet 1944 and we hope that somewhere between now and then we shall also find the one thing all God-fearing men and women have been working so hard and so long for. The word VICTORY covers so much that is needed by the Allies that it can also be known as life.

The strange noises, plops and bangs that have been heard around the Edison property were the glass-like fragile New Year's resolutions that were being thoroughly smashed. Many were the promises made. Some of the hardy winter fishermen took a solemn vow never to do it again ('til next time) and then not to tell any one unless they catch a whopper. Three men from Acme had courage enough to brave the weather attempting to fool the poor fish. Conditions in Toledo are truly tough, for when fish won't bite, when the Scotch is too high and the weather very bad, then is the time that the disciples of Izaak Walton suffer.

The Toledo Edison Credit Union started the New Year out with a pleasant note to all shareholders of 1942. At a recent meeting held in the service building auditorium, the members voted a 3½ per cent dividend. This will leave a small surplus for 1943 operation. All members who had one or more paid-up shares as of November 1942 are asked to turn in their pass books to the local collector or to Jake Bryant for interest posting.

The bad weather has played havoc with most of our plans and in some cases it has made the "A" ration book exceedingly thin.

Your scribe had a little share in the winter troubles when a farmer from Bowling Green tried to accordion pleat the Winchelite's car with a Chrysler. Neither car will ever look the same and your scribe promptly and fluently broke at least one New Year's resolution.

Mike Alore's theme song could be the ever popular "I get the neck of the chicken," if the past month is any indicator.

On January 2, Pete Alore was married and Dad was a proud and busy man. Pete is also an Edisonite and works at the garage. It's a safe bet that the big, contagious smile of Pete's will win him many friends. Congratulations Pete, and lots of good luck.

On the eve of January 10, Mike again put his "early to bed" resolution aside when his son-in-law came home for a visit that was a real surprise for all. Russell Cates is from the Acme and is now working for Uncle Sam at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and is a sheet metal design and lay-out man. Snow, ice, gas shortage, car troubles, helping the kids in all the many things that they think Pop can do better than any one else, weddings, and furloughs have given Mike a blase outlook on life. Nothing that happens now will surprise him, I hope.

I missed a party at the Doherty Club January 16 in honor of Lloyd Wiler. Lloyd was home for a short furlough and the folks gave a real party for the sailor and his friends. I missed the party and I regret it. It seems that too many things happen at

#### OUR MEN NEED ★ BOOKS ★



SEND  
ALL YOU CAN SPARE

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.

once. My daughter and son-in-law were home for a visit at that time and the old man was busy (so was my car). Lloyd is training at Great Lakes Naval Station and the folks are justly proud.

The Doherty Club has been the scene of many parties this winter and it seems that Mrs. Wiler's chicken dinners are a feature attraction.

One of the Halsey boys is now in the Navy and unlike most of us, Isaiah does not brag about the boy. Sure he is proud of him and he knows that the lad will give a good account of himself when the time comes, but loosen up fellow and give us some news about him for the next issue. I'll be listenin'. Walter Miller has his customary smile working again. Mrs. Miller spent some time in the hospital after a very serious operation and is now recovering nicely; Walt also.

The Acme group was shocked last month when they learned of the death of William Knott's son who was drowned in Ten Mile Creek in Toledo. Our sincere sympathy to the entire Knott family.

Joe Tobak of boiler operation had the great misfortune to lose his mother recently. We are all very sorry, Joe. Since the world began mothers have been rationed to all of us and there are no replacements.

Al Row, like many another Edisonite, had some ill luck with his car during the current slippery spell. It seems that the utilities always have a pole along the road just at the point where our car decides to leave the highway.

Safety meetings will again be held on the Edison properties. The small group method will be used in hopes that the hazards and bad practices, common to each trade or profession, can be talked over and eliminated with greater ease and speed.

I had expected to have some information from Charlie Nevers about the trip his daughter took to California recently. However, since she has been very ill, I'll ask Charlie to help me out for the next issue. We hope by then daughter Luella will be in full health again.

Ed Krummel has that pleased look again. His daughter and husband are home for a



visit with the home folks. Lyle used to be in the Acme and is now at Tucson, Ariz. He is now Cpl. L. D. Kurfis of the Air Corps.

The Edison Bowling League is still going strong. The only team that seems to be getting panned is the Howell's Boosters. The panning comes from the teams that are not so lucky. Shorty says the winning is all "just luck" but it's lots of fun.

All the members who have any new thoughts on the coming contract should be at all the meetings and air their ideas before the contract is signed and not after. This is all for now and I live in hopes that the line-men will send me some news next time.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

*Editor:* The Kansas senate is on the rampage. Here is an account of what the senate is going to try to do to the unions of Kansas. I quote the *Wichita Eagle* as of January 22, 1943:

"The Kansas senate plunged into the controversial labor regulation issue today with the introduction of a bill setting up stringent limitations on union activities.

"Based on the principle of requiring unions and their business agents to register with the State Corporation Commission and submit financial reports, the bill would ban:

"Sitdown strikes, secondary boycotts, jurisdictional strikes, political contributions by unions and monopoly of the labor market.

"Violations could be punished by fines up to \$5,000 and jail terms up to one year. And the State Commission would have broad powers to conduct strike elections, pass on the moral reputation of union representatives and conduct investigations through use of the subpoena.

"Introduced by the Senate Committee on Federal and State affairs, of which Senator Thale P. Skogard is chairman, the bill was immediately referred back to the committee for further discussion. 'I think labor union members will like the measure,' Skogard said, 'but I don't expect the union leaders to approve because they don't want any form of regulation whatever.'

"Skogard said it was not an administration bill, but he thought it was in accord with Governor Schoeppel's suggestion that any labor legislation undertaken by the 1943 session should consider the best interest of labor and industry. Formal introduction climaxed months of talk among Kansas political leaders about labor legislation. Senator Clyde M. Reed brought the issue into focus last summer when he campaigned for governor.

"After being defeated for governor, the Senator appeared before the state's legislative council and renewed a plea for labor reforms. He recommended a \$25,000 appropriation to study the situation and a special session next fall to act."

I might say for one union member that I don't like the bill that is in the Kansas hopper. I don't understand why the politicians in this state want to protect labor today, when they never did care much for labor. It isn't that they care anything about labor but the true facts are that labor is getting so strong in Kansas that the bigger fellow is just afraid that the union man is going to get what is due him. Now the man who votes for the kind of man who would defeat labor is just as much to blame for these conditions as the man in the senate, but we have that to contend with and it will take a lot of hard knocks to get that into line. Maybe some of these politicians will attempt to run me out of the state but I'll say that I'll be waiting for them to get started. I say that the unions in Kansas have been operating in Kansas for a long time and they never had to be nursed up until now, and I think that labor is too

#### NOTICE

The Electric Service Company, Stadium Boulevard, Ann Arbor, Mich., is reputed to have refused to enter into relations with L. U. No. 252, Ann Arbor. Nevertheless, this company appears to be operating in points outside of Ann Arbor with members of the Brotherhood. We ask for cooperation of other local unions in correcting this evil in respect to L. U. No. 252.

C. O. DOCKTER,  
Recording Secretary,  
L. U. No. 252.

old to be nursed now. This bill must and will be defeated.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

*Editor:* Another year is away to a good start. The hustle and bustle of the holiday season is over, and once again we settle down to face the unknown quantities of another year.

We at the head of the lakes are having one of our real old-time winters, with lots of snow, and sub-zero temperatures. However, even under the heavy grind of war, our transportation and production facilities have not failed to provide us with all the necessities of life, for which we are grateful, especially so, when we hear of the plight of the people of Europe.

As usual we held our annual Christmas social evening, when members and wives get together for a good old-time party. We had a good turnout, and a real good time. Many thanks to Brother Herb Fummerton and his committee for the time and energy they gave to make the evening such a success.

Congratulations are in order to Local No. 1023, recently organized in Port Arthur to take care of the shipyard electricians. We wish the officers and members of Local No. 1023 every success, and can assure them of our utmost in cooperation.

Greetings and hello to the telephone girls of Local No. 1275. We hear you are doing a good job. Keep up the good work.

The question has been asked many times, what do you do when you get "that fed-up feeling?" Well, no doubt various answers have been received, and of course the answer would depend on the matter involved. However, if I were asked right now, I think my answer would be similar to the colored gentleman who answered as follows: "You know Massa when trouble is so high you can't climb over it, and so wide you can't walk 'round it, and so deep you can't dig under it, I be doggone de only way to heat it, is to duck yo' haid and wade right through it!"

However, probably my troubles are not as great as the colored gentleman's were, nevertheless it is discouraging to go to one meeting after another, and find from seven to ten members including the officers in attendance, out of a membership of 125. When the officers were elected in June we asked for the co-operation of the membership. Now if this is the kind of cooperation we are going to get, we may as well shut up shop and call it a day. Take a cat scratching on a tin roof, we know he doesn't get any place, but at least he is ambitious. Take our members, however, they are not even on a par with the cat, for even ambition is lacking.

We are told that a program of social justice for every one from the cradle to the

grave, is to be our inheritance when this terrible holocaust of war is over, but can we say we are doing anything to bring it about? The answer, of course, is "No." Remember, Brothers, these things don't come along automatically. We thought the great depression days of the thirties would automatically right themselves, but what did we get? War and more war. Now is the time to get down to business. Now is the time to lay out our blueprint on how we will meet the post-war period. Remember labor has a big part to play in the laying out of this program, and you will never do it sitting by the fireside, letting George do it.

Through the courtesy of the I. O. we received recently a list of the standing of our membership. I am pleased to report that to date all our members are in good standing. Just for the benefit of some of our backsliders, I can't guarantee just how much longer this good standing will continue. If you happen to be one of those whom the cap fits, take a tip from me and cough up. You'll feel better, and I will cut down on my aspirins.

Our best wishes go out to Brother Fred Shirley, who is still on the sick list. Keep plugging, Fred, we know you'll make it. With all good wishes for labor and victory for 1943.

F. KELLY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

*Editor:* It has been some time since we had an article in the *WORKER* but we are still on the job and happy to say on top. We have lost a few members to the armed forces in the past year and we are backing them up by buying bonds and doing our bit here at home which in my opinion is no little thing, if you really get out and do it. After all we haven't faced shell-fire and hardships that the men in the armed forces face. Why kick when the Income tax is up and the tax on your check runs high? To me it seems we are only doing our part and when you don't do that you are not a very good American.

Out here in Michigan our legislature is trying, and it looks as though they may succeed, in getting us back to Central War time. Why? I don't know, unless it might be a Republican move as you know all the Democrats have gone in hibernation out here since last election.

Thus far, we have had an old-fashioned winter, about four feet of snow and plenty of zero weather, which makes it cold for the guy who works outside. One of our drawbacks has been we had lots of ice for fishing but due to gasoline ration we were not able to go—that is not as often or as far as we otherwise would. Lucky for the fish.

There has been no replacement of the members taken in the armed forces as we are curtailed on material at the present time.

We have the same old faces at local meetings, the old faithful gang, but the members who criticize are the ones you never see at meeting. We should have a pretty good attendance at the coming meetings as our new agreement for the coming year is in the making and a lot of strange faces are always seen at that time.

Until next time.

H. BLANCHARD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

*Editor:* Beef, butter and beer. Three vital vitamin "B's" are among the latest items on our Canadian "can't have much of," list. The beef shortage was caused, they tell us, by the demands of the Army upon the market. Good for the Army, they deserve the best



cuts of the cow, along with some Yorkshire pudding and horseradish sauce, but, these men were still eating beef when they were in civilian roles. Why the sudden shortage? In fact, some weeks there is none at all. It couldn't be that the packing houses are holding out for better prices could it? Of course not. That would practically be a strike and the government says strikes are illegal and the leaders of such strikes will go to jail. As there have been no officials of these companies sent to jail, I must be beefing about a bum steer.

Butter rationing was quite a blow to us well-upholstered mortals who like to grease the skids with a large-size gob of Grade A. But, I wish somebody would explain why there was none at all in storage until the government paid a substantial subsidy to the producers, and then, for a few days before rationing you couldn't get in the front door of the chain stores for filled butter boxes. Maybe "Elsie, the Borden cow," helped out the situation during her visit to our vicinity. It couldn't have been a strike because the government says strikes are illegal, etc., etc., and nobody went to jail.

Now we get to beer, which is much better than the beer getting to us. Just which of the ingredients that go into its manufacture we are short of, is not clear. If it's hops, I think the western provinces could help us out; they always seem to have more grass hoppers than they know what to do with ("taint funny McGee"). Yes, speaking as one who used to brew his own for \$1.00 for 30 quarts, the beer rationing is going to be a body blow.

However, there is a bright side to every cloud. If rationing of the "Three B's" here at home will help the boys abroad to eliminate entirely the "B's" in Europe, we are all for it.

Socially things seem to be at a low ebb, the boys are staying away from the meetings in hundreds. I guess we will have to get Sally Rand to give a recital to get the members interested once again in their future. Maybe they are "Deep in the Heart of Taxes."

There is a provincial council meeting at the end of March. As many of our members have worked in different parts of the province lately we would like them to come to the meetings and give us their views on conditions in other sections so that the delegates to the provincial council will be able to submit some constructive ideas.

President Joe Dent informs me that he has shed all the "blood, sweat and tears," he is going to shed on the last dance and the only dancing he is going to do in the future is toe dancing and that with the toe of his number 12's. Don't get downhearted, lads; he'll thaw out when the spring comes again.

Brother Shaw has been appointed to the Provincial Advisory Committee of the Industry and Labor Board. It would be interesting to see him in action when some of those 39 to 45-year old helpers, the contractors are hiring, come up for classification.

Incidentally the B. M. is a good fellow to know just now. If this beef situation gets any worse he knows where there is a practically new race horse. Well, it's just an idea and I'll give it to you free.

See you at the meeting.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT.

*Editor:* The members of our local read your interesting articles and editorials which have a direct bearing on the members of the I. B. E. W. They are discussed at our local and oftentimes cross the side lines into the greater public. Thus discussions arise between men who are members of other organizations and in some cases not members of any industrial organization. The following

has been contributed by Mr. A. Skidmore, father of one of our active members. Mr. Skidmore is chief powerhouse engineer for the C. N. R. at Stratford and is keenly interested in social problems and has contributed greatly, by his observations and advice, to the labor movement in this city. He is a regular reader of our JOURNAL.

"The New Deal" as we understand it was primarily brought into being to alleviate certain conditions that were objectionable from a national viewpoint. This new political philosophy was the demi-mode of change. It is true this change came in times of peace, as opposed to war; therefore it is to be conceded that the sponsors showed wisdom and thought in making the "New Deal" a law of the land.

There are many millions of men and women who are looking forward to the coming peace and predicting all kinds of mystical changes. It is true many changes are needed; this applies to any and every nation in existence. These changes have been recorded by the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise ones and the indifferent, yet, out of this colossal jumble of thoughts there has been no plan to have the people of any nation come together to decide what is primarily needed, when peace shall reign supreme.

Past histories teach us the owning class never legislates for the lower class's benefit. If legislation is passed affecting the workers it is always in the form of greater profits and greater monopolies; the workers furnish the chattels for the new superstructure of society. Consequently, we see large numbers with too much wealth, too much time on their hands, too much leisure, which oftentimes ends in wild orgies, such as old men marrying any young girls who will accept them, etc., etc.

If we are to have a new setup after the war, what particular line will it follow? Are the various and different governments, both national and international, going to cooperate so that they can decide who shall be first in giving the masses justice? Are the banks going to cooperate and return their holdings to their source? Are the social services ready to wage a war to see that every mother and child shall not pass through a stage of malnutrition? Are the women of the nations willing to cooperate to abolish prostitution both of the upper and lower classes? Are the economists endeavoring to feed every child so that children shall have mental and physical energy to battle the way of life? Are the churches ready and willing to put the philosophy of the Gentle Nazarene into practice? Are we ready to abolish the color line? Are we ready to cease cursing poverty and keeping an aloofness from those who suffer from it? Are the nations ready to abolish crime by methods necessary for the same, so that graft in industrial organizations shall cease? Are the nations ready to return the wealth as expressed in natural resources over to the people to whom they rightfully and honestly belong?

The question may be duly asked, who is going to bring in this needed peace? There is only one direct and definite answer, i. e., unless the rank and file of the masses bring this forward and press it home, it will be lost. If a new world order must come, it must be fought for exactly the same as we fight this present war, with loyalty, with confidence, with singleness of purpose, and above all, the will to die if necessary, to obtain the goal portrayed and desired.

The industrial organizations of the U. S. A. and Canada have now a golden opportunity to hold a conference and decide on a platform for adoption at once. This legislation can be passed, and made to come into being the day that peace is declared.

A breadth of vision as wide as the oceans is necessary on everyone's part to bring the

new order into tranquil being; so that chaotic conditions shall not prevail whenever men toil, women love, and children sing the songs of universal creation.

K. COCKBURN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

*Editor:* The installation of the last building of the hospital area, a major part of the Camp Campbell project, created the climax of another success story attributed to the personnel of L. U. No. 429.

Living up to its established records, L. U. No. 429 finished this major project under satisfactory conditions in record time through the cooperation of the contractors which consisted of Burton Electric Company, Doughty Electric Company, Spitzer Electric Company, Continental Electrical Company, and Sadler Electric Company, all inside contractors, and the Harris-McBurney Company, line construction contractors.

Camp Campbell, as a whole, located on the outskirts of Clarksville, Tenn., a leading tobacco market, is within an area of soil which is perhaps the most valuable of any camp in the southland. This naturally resulted in a large original cost and would seem to be a drawback in the cost of construction. Efficiency in manpower, due to past similar experiences and willingness, seemed to more than make up this difference.

Local No. 429 will perhaps never again have the privilege of proving its ability and willingness as in the past. However it feels justified in believing there will never be a job too large for it to handle satisfactorily. Finished jobs now lie behind like giant milestones, labeled "very satisfactory" by Army and Navy officials.

Also, we are hoping to increase the \$60,000.00 our treasury now has invested in War Bonds, both to further the war effort and for the future use of the local when the money powers clamp down in an effort to cripple organized labor, if not to try to be rid of it for good. This is not a fantasy and is as sure to happen as we are to win the war.

Business Manager Ted P. Loftis wishes it announced to out-of-town men that our regular meetings have been changed from the first and third Fridays to the first and third Wednesdays, our old meeting schedule. Members who have not been attending regularly are urged to attend as often as possible due to increasing demands which bring many important issues before the meetings and which concern every member.

The following are some of the members of one crew that completed the hospital area for the Burton Electric Company of St. Louis, Mo.: Mr. Acker, T. J. Harrell, B. K. Williamson, Homer Nance, J. V. Gunn, L. M. Flanagan, J. V. Pennington, R. E. Dunn, J. B. Jenkins, S. M. Starr, Ova B. Littrell, Ham House, R. A. Tibbs, R. P. Wordlaw, R. L. Carlisle, Eddie O. Cook, J. L. Prince, Hanson Boyd, Mr. Fisher, Mr. McKeller, S. R. Allen, R. L. Putman, Enoch I. Wright and Ollis Belcher. There are several names the press secretary doesn't have.

More news next time.

W. A. WALKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 448, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

*Editor:* We hope this first effort of the undersigned and of this local will be an auspicious one and we promise that our voice will be heard from time to time in praise and condemnation of conditions as they now exist.

First, our praise of the initiative taken by certain locals to postpone the national convention until 1945 due to the war emergencies and other vital factors; also for the prompt and efficient manner in which Brother J. J. Duffy handles his correspondence and replies



to complicated inquiries from harassed general chairmen of diverse railroads.

Also a word of condemnation at the length of time necessary to adjust a vital pay increase awarded to the employees of the N. Y. O. & W. by the special panel board appointed by the President and who are now working at a 16-cents-an-hour sub-rate pay.

We are also proud to receive the news that William Sannwald III was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for heroism as a bombardier in one of our flying fortresses in Africa. He is the son of our president, William Sannwald, Jr., who has another son in England, serving with the U. S. forces. Another son of one of our Brothers, Harold Soules, son of Ernest Soules, serves in the Navy.

We hope our puny effort makes the next publication.

ALEXANDER JOHN CANTER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

*Editor:* Once again I will try to tell you of some of the vital things that have taken place in San Diego, "heaven on earth" spot of the United States. Like the rest of the population, we were jolted out of the doldrums December 7, 1941, to a realization that the United States was not exempted in this thing called war.

Everything seemed to break at once, and on Monday morning we began receiving calls from the Eleventh Naval District for electrical workers to convert some of the exposition buildings in Balboa Park into quarters for the wounded who were to be returned from Pearl Harbor. We called upon all local unions in the surrounding areas for all available manpower and in about 48 hours we had cleared some 200 electrical workers (all members of the I. B. E. W.) to some of the more pertinent work, where they were working 14, 16 and 18-hour shifts to get everything in readiness for the boys who were to be returned for hospitalization.

Everything moved along very smoothly with an enlarged program on every Navy project in this area, Marine Base, Naval Training Station, North Island and the destroyer base.

At this time the housing situation for the influx of building trades mechanics began to get acute and we had to man three or four housing projects ranging from 500 units to 1,700 units, so that by early in June, we had nearly a thousand clearance men in the district.

The projects then began to finish up, and the pressure began easing off, and the office again settled down to a more or less routine existence, with everyone able to breathe a little easier.

Still the Navy was enlarging all its bases and camps in the area, as well as the Army, the aircraft industry and the Coast Guard, so we still were hard-pressed to furnish all of the manpower required, as the adjoining districts were beginning to call back some of their men at a higher rate of pay. We, however, were negotiating with our contractors for an equivalent raise in pay (\$1.70 per hour for journeymen wiremen and linemen), but as is usual with the Navy, they would not approve the new scale, and this made matters no better.

Then, to make matters worse, on August 15, one of the largest projects the Navy had in the area, Camp Pendleton, about 40 miles from San Diego, decided to cut the wages 12½ cents per hour, which we were receiving in lieu of subsistence at the job, with the result that many men who were employed on the project left and returned to their homes.

After much effort on the part of the International Office and the local union, we were able to have 12½ cents per hour restored to

#### ATTENTION, SCRIBES

In the fourteenth month of the war, the Journal has been told to pull in its belt.

The U. S. Government wants (rightly) to save paper. An order from the Printing and Publishing Section, War Production Board, declares a 10 per cent cut in tonnage consumption.

In view of the fact that the Journal uses about 500 tons a year, this is no small cut.

Moreover, our membership is zooming upward constantly. What we save by cutting space, we use in new subscriptions.

Every scribe can help. Now—and for duration—observe the ancient rule of keeping all letters down to 500 words.

Please be patient, also, while the adjustment to new space limitations is being made.

Thanks for this, and all other favors.

The job at Camp Pendleton on December 1, 1942, but it was too late, as all of the housing projects had been paying the new scale of \$1.70 per hour since June 22, and the men all wanted to get on these projects.

The small boatyards, during the early part of the year, began to clamor for men at the wage scale of \$1.12½, so we had to negotiate a new scale for them in conformity with the master maritime zone scale, which negotiation was accomplished on August 10, and made retroactive to August 1, 1942, so that now we have that part of the program quite well in hand.

Work in San Diego is going ahead very nicely, and with the assistance of the traveling brothers who have come into our jurisdiction, we hope to wind up the year 1942 in a blaze of glory, as I think we have everything under control at this time.

During the year 1942 we were successful in negotiating a raise in wages for all of our members who were employed in the city school maintenance work, and also members employed on the city civil service maintenance work, as well as men employed in the broadcast stations.

*Traveling Brothers take note:* No men are needed at this time, and it is advisable to contact the office before you come to San Diego.

Hoping everyone will have a very prosperous New Year, and wishing our members in the armed forces the very best of luck and a safe trip home, where they will always be welcome.

M. L. RATCLIFF, B. M.

#### L. U. NO. 643, CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

*Editor:*

"Though rolling stones acquire no moss,  
They gain a richly burnished gloss,  
A polish that is rarely found  
On rocks embedded in the ground."

The above words sent in by Mrs. E. A. Greenlee of Shelby, Mont., to a Family Circle Magazine, surely say a lot. If I had continued to be a rock embedded in the ground and had not become again a rolling stone about two years ago, my sphere of friends and acquaintances would not have been the richer by having known such good union Brothers as the late Brother Will Irwin, the five Muhl brothers (what a swell family), A. F. Schaefer, Dan Kennard and Dad Smith of Houston, Lester Quick, Murphy and McGill of Denver, Franks of El Paso, St. John Croft of Galveston, Seivers of Baytown, Elmer Zemke and Ben Volk of

Albuquerque, "Pop" Lewis and Mathews of Corpus Christi and hundreds of others.

If you Brothers could know these men as well as the good Brothers of your acquaintance and the officers of this local union, you would know that the future of the I. B. E. W. is secure. All the rolling of this rolling stone did not bring burnished gloss however, some of it was badly tarnished, as the Brothers who asked the writer, "Is it a game you play, you with your 100 per cent union label wearing apparel?" Here in New Mexico we pride ourselves on this 100 per cent unionism.

My local union called me in here to help man this jurisdiction as foreman. The jobs are winding up and I feel that Superintendent "Pop" Lewis ran a nice job. I hope the men from about 20 states feel I ran my part of the job well.

A word to all you men in charge of men—in the union halls, on the street corners, in the homes, wherever union men gather, you'll be talked about, the good and the bad. Remember you have a duty to your employer, to the men, and to the union, and let's not forget these words once spoken by Vice President W. L. Ingram, "Cherish the union for it will teach you how to live. Have faith in the union for it will comfort you in need. Have zeal for the union for in its growth you will find happiness for yourself and your fellow men."

W. L. STROHECKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

*Editor:* Greetings from L. U. No. 669 to each and every I. B. E. W. member in the world—to the ones in uniforms, in overalls and in white shirts, dresses and steel armor. It is with a feeling of deep thought, that I send these greetings, because we, and I in particular, lost a fine friend, an expert electrician, and, above all, a clean, square-shooting union man—"Kenny"—Kenneth Williams. He was to a big degree my working partner and pal—you fellows know what I mean—one of those men who worked in our game as we like to see a man do it—always ready to take his share of the risk and hard slugging on the job; a fine gentleman and family man; off the job, a big fellow, but never displaying any of his physical advantages; always willing to be first to offer and extend that extra lift to the fellow who needed it. The boys and I miss him deeply. The entire organization lost a man of the type we need so badly today and in the future. To his family, we, and I am sure the entire I. B. E. W. fraternity, extend our sympathy.

We promise to aid in this territory, every man doing all he can in our war effort. I have noticed that men after these many months of long, high-speed and strenuous hours, seem to be sort of touchy, sort of tired, and on the trigger. Fellows, let's watch this reaction and try not to get any form of jitters, even if we do see and perform operations in our work which to us appear to be all wet. You understand what I mean. Don't cuss too easy and don't bawl your buddies out on the slightest pretense. Let's all try to be like "Kenny"—fast, but not too fast; slow, but not too slow; liberal, but not too liberal; all of these things, plus consideration, make a helpful and honest, unafraid-of-his-job journeyman electrician.

Let's do all we can to keep this spirit. Intermingled as we are through the many other craftsmen whom we work with, it is important that we do not let this "take it easy" attitude get into stride and cause a slackening of our vigilance concerning Fifth Column activities. Fellows, this war is far from won. It is going to take every person's best efforts in this whole big country to finally



wipe out the dirty Axis. On your toes! Buy all the Bonds and Stamps you can. It's a fine investment, and will prove to be to many men something which otherwise they would never have—a future bank account.

I would like to announce (this is a little personal) that Jack, my son, a new journeyman in the making and a member of our local, just a few hours prior to my writing this letter became "daddy" to a fine little lady. Well, fellows, that makes me "granddaddy." Guess we are going over the hill now—not up. I know, because when you read this I'll have passed the old half-century mark. I've seen our game come from horse-and-wagon to today and I can remember how we worked for our present better conditions. Let's don't ease off. On your toes! Keep your ears open! Attend your meetings. Remember, we are not popular with certain political groups in our country, and they would be very happy to cause us trouble. Be wise! Each and every man really be prepared now for the reaction which we must face some day. Cut out your petty, jealous attitudes on and off the job. Support your men in office. Help a Brother—do not talk against him in public. If you have a complaint, take it to your meetings and thrash it out there. You may be wrong about the fellow you are condemning. Good luck to our Brothers in the armed services and our Brothers and families way out there.

W. F. DALIE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

*Editor:* If there is one thing that is the height of something or other and is the cause for a good laugh, it is the case of the punk reporter who feels the urge to go out on a private crusade to "get" something on union labor. They all follow the same general tactics, i. e., let their beards grow for a week, get into some overalls and try to act like a workingman.

We recently had a shining example of this stunt when a reporter for the Chicago Times went to the gate of a big defense job. He got caught in a milling crowd of workmen and was pushed around. This experience ruffled his dignity and what a spiel he wrote up for his paper! Told how he had to buy a union card in order to get a job and a lot of other bitter things that he had to put up with.

Well, what should he have expected? He was acting in the capacity of a spy or stooge and undoubtedly thought that he would give himself a reputation as a smart reporter.

Organized labor is not perfect, but is there any organization, lodge, or even church membership that is?

This simp was careful not to write of the benefits that come to union members through being organized. Did he tell of the decent wages, and decent ways of life that unionism has brought to the thousands of union members, or of the fellowship and fraternity in our unions? He did not, and a few bites from fleas like him won't hurt the A. F. of L. or the I. B. E. W.

Local No. 697 has again a reason to drape its charter in black. One of the oldest members of the I. B. E. W., Brother Merton S. Brown, passed away recently. He was 72 years old. Brother Brown was initiated into the I. B. E. W. in the year 1898, a long time ago.

Yes, the old "war horses" are passing on to the other side and it gives us all a feeling of sadness when one of them leaves us.

Monday evening, January 11, Local No. 697's entertainment committee treated us to a swell oyster supper "and a goodly crowd was there." We had some good draught beer to help cool our throats after we had eaten

the hot stew. You know how thirsty one is after eating salty food!

The committee did a bang-up good job. Mrs. Mecklenburg supervised the cooking, and I will say that she surely knows her oysters.  
HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

*Editor:* Since this will be the last time for this press secretary to write to the WORKER, I had better get busy.

At the first meeting of the year one of our members raised a question about why we didn't have more articles in the WORKER. Well, that is like everything else, "let Joe do it." I have been press secretary for approximately six months or maybe longer and have had two or perhaps three short articles in the WORKER. Before I took this up voluntarily I guess there had been about that many in three or four years. It seems as if times are changing a little too fast. Maybe if some of these members would say something to the secretary when he does write whether it is good or bad, there would be more in the columns. At meeting after meeting several of our members try to see how much they can raise Cain about. L. U. No. 716 is looked upon as a good organization and an example for the other crafts and locals of the state, but in the last few years, from some of the members' standpoint, it must be getting bad.

We have a wonderful press secretary to our local paper here. It is a pity that we can't have one to the WORKER like our good friend Mrs. Art G. Ellis. She spends much of her time on her articles, and they are read by many.

Work here at the present time is a little slow due chiefly to the weather. I think we have several good jobs coming up but are not hiring many at present. We have several on the sick list here.

When we have members who need help or assistance the steward on the job takes up a collection. The boys are liberal and this is appreciated by all.

We had a Christmas tree, given by our Ladies' Auxiliary and a service flag was dedicated for our members in service. I think there were approximately 75 at that time.

Hope your next secretary will have more cooperation and that we will have an article every month.

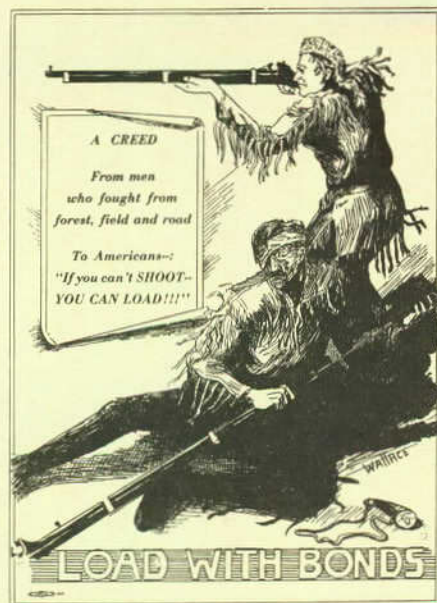
W. H. (BILLY) FOSTER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* We hear a lot of talk about what should be done when the boys come home. Unless there are better days, we must plan the means that can give the boys and all America a life of prosperous advancement.

The planning cannot be done just by the government. Of course our future must be planned by it, by business management, by labor, by consumers, by all of us who are willing to assume the responsibilities of co-operative democracy. What will the boys want most from their country when they come home? The overwhelming majority will want jobs.

There is in the making today a question of such importance to the lives of all our people that we cannot wait to answer it until the war is over. The question is whether demobilization and the return to a civilian economy is to be done positively or negatively as in 1919. Mr. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board, has told us, and I quote "with the signing of the armistice, the purchases of the Allies and our own great departments coming to an end, the power of the board, without additional legislative authority, ceased and it was done to wind up its work as quickly as possible." This negative policy, which Harding called the return



to normalcy, meant that the soldiers were discharged with no preparations made to take care of them and with war orders cancelled, war workers let out, prices unfrozen, priorities and rationing abolished and the pent-up inflation uncorked.

The masses of the people simply will not stand for unemployment and doles after this war. The system of free enterprise cannot continue to exist in the world today if its leaders do not join with the government in enacting positive measures to be carried out as energetically and efficiently as war production has been to insure freedom from want to all our people. It will be asked whether this means, that in order to insure employment and to abolish want, we must have a new social order. I think Walter Lippmann has the answer and I quote, "we must have a social order in which private enterprise is able to realize its possibilities and serve the nation satisfactorily. The war has shown how productive our industry is capable of being under a war economy. If in time of peace it has thus far failed to be productive enough, then measures will have to be taken to enable it to be productive enough." Those who think of revolution in terms of barricades and bombs must find themselves singularly unfrightened by Sir William Beveridge's proposal of a broad social security program for Britain, which had been billed as a blueprint for revolution.

To recognize that the Beveridge plan is essentially revolutionary, however, is not to minimize its importance. It has great significance, for this country as for Britain, because it was inspired by a conservative government and developed in the midst of war. Here is a demonstration that neither political differences nor war itself need interfere with serious thinking about ways of securing the freedoms for which we fight. While we in the trade union band ourselves together for collective bargaining, we ought to add another word—collective security. This is the word that is uppermost in the minds of thinking Americans not only today but in the days to come after victory is won—and there is no doubt about that.

W. S. McLAREN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* We are a new contributor to your column so we will make our communication brief.

We are a utility local that has been barely existing for over five years without recogni-





MISS LOU RHEA WONDERS

of L. U. No. 1067  
and I. B. E. W.'s first WAVE

tion by our employers, the Virginia Electric and Power Co. But now that the so-called independent union has been dis-established by the courts, we are going to town. And at the present rate of progress we will come into our own in the very near future.

Brother Martin, of Local No. 80, visited with us at our last meeting and promised to give us mention in his very able article this month.

We hope we may have more to write about in the future but in the meantime, to our good Brothers everywhere, we say, "Keep on buying to keep 'em flying!"

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1067, WARREN, OHIO

*Editor:* This is Local No. 1067, Warren Telephone Operators, and we are very proud of what we are going to write about.

We believe we can claim the honor of having the first WAVE from an independent telephone company, Miss Lou Rhea Wonders. She has enlisted and is now awaiting her call to active duty.

Miss Wonders is one of our toll operators, and is very active in our union. She is a graduate of the Leavittsburg, Ohio, High School.

To make this more interesting, her father is a metalsmith, second class, U. S. Navy, on active duty.

We have also received our "Minute Men," flag for 100 per cent—10 per cent War Bonds—for our entire company.

We send our congratulations to Private Rittmaier of the WAAC's and wish her the best of luck.

VADA T. LALLY, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

*Editor:* It was voted at the January meeting of Local No. 1216 to hold future meetings at new locations. On even months the regular meetings will be held in St. Paul and on odd months they will be held in Minneapolis. Gas rationing has made it difficult for some of the Brothers to attend meetings and it was deemed advisable to make this arrangement which would permit almost all Brothers to attend by means of commercial transportation. The St. Paul meetings, which start in February, will be held in the St. Paul Hotel. The Minneapolis meeting place, which meeting will be in March, has not definitely been decided upon, but it is contemplated that it will be held in the Andrews Hotel.

It was voted by the membership at a pre-

vious meeting that Local No. 1216 help toward the war effort as much as possible, so at the January meeting President Larry Fisk displayed a five hundred dollar series "F" Bond which had been purchased.

We here in Minnesota are going through quite a siege of sub-zero weather. Five days of 20 to 30 below zero in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area has us all looking at the calendar, wondering how much longer it will be before spring arrives. It has been much colder in the northern part of the state but exact figures are not available.

Those troublesome little gnome-like creatures that wear tiny lightning bolts for hair and which cause so much trouble in the electrical world have been finally defined as "Grohms." They are similar to "Gremlins," and all little "Grohms" some day hope to grow up to be "Gremlins." At any rate they seem to bring a chuckle to one, and who doesn't need to smile once in awhile in this serious day and age? For those who have not heard of the many different types of "Grohms," I will define a few of those that we have seen. "Fusignomes"—little fellows with enormous lung capacity, who go around blowing fuses. "Messibelles"—little girl "Grohms" who see-saw on fader knobs in control rooms and ruin the nuance of a program. "Fluf-niks"—tiny "Grohms" who climb up on microphones and toss pebbles into announcers' mouths, causing them to fluff lines. "Squirtles"—they run around with tiny oil cans just before program time, oiling sound effect door hinges that are supposed to squeak. "Tempofugues"—especially active towards the close of a tight program, and who, the minute the director takes his eyes off the clock for a moment, push the hand a minute forward.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1317, PORTLAND, MAINE

*Editor:* L. U. No. 1317, I. B. E. W., has just participated as part and parcel of a rip-roaring election campaign, called by C. I. O., to determine if C. I. O. or A. F. of L. would be selected as the bargaining agency in the recently merged Todd-Bath and the South Portland Ship Co. shipyards.

Considerable difficulty that we are having in our own A. F. of L. yard can be attributed in great part to the uncertainty and delay in securing our contract and getting it to function, it being still in the progressive stage when the election was called.

L. U. No. 1317, I. B. E. W., was granted a maritime charter within a year and is comprised of Dick Leighton's ship electricians Department 12, Weikles Maintenance Department 21, and the Affiliated Crane Operators—a strong, powerful and important group of trained and efficient men of character and ability, about 400 strong.

The campaign was hard-fought and expensive as per a well-planned and elaborate program. Tons of mud, that never came out of the clam flats, were flung freely in all directions. No rioting occurred at any time as the guards kept everyone moving through a two-mile litter of "yard birds."

Everyone connected with the campaign is deserving of commendation for the long overtime hours, including our recently inducted lady-sister members who directly supplied thousands of our own paper THE SHIP YARD News and tons of campaign material. Radio programs and newspaper advertising played a prominent part and I guess most of us felt A. F. of L. had conducted the best campaign.

Consternation was added to the shock of being a short-ender when for some reason best known to individuals over 4,000 qualified voters in our own A. F. of L. yard did not vote.

M. M. McKENNY, P. S.

#### PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

(Continued from page 61)

assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. And this great government can and must provide this assurance.

"I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part. I dissent.

"And if the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand.

"I say this now to this Seventy-eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years.

"I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with injustice to none.

"In this war of survival we must keep before our minds not only the evil things we fight against but the good things we are fighting for. We fight to retain a great past—and we fight to gain a greater future.

"Let us remember, too, that economic safety for the America of the future is threatened unless a greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either a military or an economic sense. Hitlerism, like any other form of crime or disease, can grow from the evil seeds of economics as well as military feudalism."

#### RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 66)

ages evoked the deepest anger among men."

"Mr. Russell saw in the cooperative form of business organization—the basic principle of your rural electric associations—the essential foundation on which to build a noble civilization, preserving at once the freedom of the individual and the sense of interdependence which, combined, form the essential substance of democracy. Later, I shall discuss some of the practical examples and accomplishments of your form of business organization. But, before doing so, I want to suggest the importance which Mr. Russell attached to rural life as the life source for such a civilization. To preserve this life source against the forces of selfishness and materialism fostered in great exploiting cities, he depended on cooperative organization."

What part the new National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Inc., is destined to play in the cooperative movement and in national politics will be decided in the course of the coming year.

#### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 76)

her share of backing up her menfolks in England and Africa and in the Solomons. Volunteer to carry the light of service. Your country needs you. Volunteer for victory today!



# IN MEMORIAM

## John S. Thompson, L. U. No. 429

Initiated April 3, 1942

With deep sorrow we record the passing of our beloved Brother, John S. (Pop) Thompson on January 4, 1943. As a character we loved him, as a mechanic we respected him, for he was truly one of those rare individuals. His presence has been and will be missed at a time when we need this type of man most; whereas be it

Resolved, That we drape the charter for 30 days and stand for one minute in silent meditation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 429.

PAUL W. PYLE,  
G. R. COVINGTON,  
DeWITT EZZELL,

Nashville, Tenn. Committee

## Charles C. Sugg, L. U. No. 417

Initiated October 9, 1941

Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, Charles C. Sugg.

Whereas in the death of Brother Sugg, L. U. No. 417 has lost a true and loyal Brother, one who always had a smile, and a friendly word of greeting, and one who was willing at all times to share his knowledge of the electrical business, with any one seeking advice and counsel; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local lodge and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHARLIE McBRIDE,  
Coffeyville, Kans. Recording Secretary

## Edward W. Lipke, L. U. No. 1147

Initiated December 20, 1933

Whereas once again the Supreme Ruler has called and Brother Edward W. Lipke has answered the call. It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Lipke, a true and loyal champion of organized labor; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 1147 feel that a great loss has been sustained in the passing of Brother Lipke, whose untiring efforts were instrumental in organizing the first Central Labor Union in this city in 1919, of which he was president; and

Whereas as a consistent supporter of L. U. No. 1147, he later became president and worked diligently in that capacity; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread over the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

FRANK R. ANDREWS,  
W. A. SHERMAN,  
JEFF DAVIS,

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Committee

## Francis J. Smith, L. U. No. 1303

Initiated January 7, 1942

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 1303, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Francis J. Smith; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in a meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. T. IRONS,  
J. G. PARKER,  
F. J. CONWAY,  
F. W. BRISKIE,  
G. H. LEDDY,

Keyport, N. J. Committee

## Bob Shugart, L. U. No. 156

Initiated July 3, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sadness and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 156, record the death of our true friend and loyal member, Brother Bob Shugart. It is our desire to express our grief to his family and to extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication. We shall in tribute to his memory drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

J. C. MCKOWN,  
BILL CALDWELL,

Fort Worth, Texas. Committee

## Frank Arndt, L. U. No. 130

Initiated September 5, 1912, in L. U. No. 69

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother Frank Arndt, whose death occurred on December 27, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. L. ZIRKENBACK,  
L. J. ISLEY,  
H. C. FISHER,

New Orleans, La. Committee

## George Beiger, L. U. No. 130

Reinitiated November 1, 1925

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother George Beiger, whose death occurred on January 2, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. L. ZIRKENBACK,  
L. J. ISLEY,  
H. C. FISHER,

New Orleans, La. Committee

## William A. Parks, L. U. No. 130

Initiated October 20, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother William A. Parks, whose death occurred on December 24, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

L. J. ISLEY,  
W. L. ZIRKENBACK,  
H. C. FISHER,

New Orleans, La. Committee

## Mary Rycoitch, L. U. No. 921

Initiated June 12, 1942

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union 921, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Sister Mary Rycoitch, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of her family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to her memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to her bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

YOLANDA DELLA SALA,  
Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

## Cecil Bourke, L. U. No. 271

Initiated November 3, 1941

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that I report the sudden death of Brother Cecil Bourke, who passed away January 20, 1943, following an automobile accident in which his car went out of control. He was initiated November 3, 1941, and was a true and loyal member until death. Brother Bourke is survived by one daughter, his mother, and one brother, Archie, who is also a member of L. U. No. 271 and who now is in the U. S. Navy somewhere in the Pacific. Brother Bourke will be sadly missed by all his friends.

JOE OSBOURNE,

Wichita, Kans. Press Secretary

## Fred Heinrich, L. U. No. 34

Initiated September 8, 1937

It is with the sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 34, record the death of our Brother, Fred Heinrich.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and the membership stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

ELMER KREFTING,  
E. MERL JOHNSON,  
PERRY BURDICK,  
BERNARD CARRIGAN,

Peoria, Ill. Committee

## W. C. Hall, L. U. No. 18

Initiated January 28, 1904

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother W. C. Hall; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother W. C. Hall in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Hall, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

JESS HORNE,  
CHARLES ECKLES,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

## Gilbert Rehn, L. U. No. 739

Initiated February 12, 1940

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our Brother and friend, Gilbert Rehn; and

Whereas Brother Rehn has been a true and faithful member of Local Union No. 739; and

Whereas his passing leaves us with a feeling of sadness at having lost a Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 739 stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRED L. AERNI,

Columbus, Nebr. Financial Secretary

## A. H. Royce, L. U. No. 300

Initiated December 29, 1940

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 300, record the passing of our Brother, A. H. Royce; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes.

LAURENCE P. CLARK,

Montpelier, Vt. Recording Secretary



**T. P. Tschirn, L. U. No. 130***Initiated April 7, 1922*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother T. P. Tschirn, whose death occurred on January 31, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. L. ZIRKENBACK,  
L. J. ISLEY,  
H. C. FISHER,  
New Orleans, La. Committee

**Lucian Mills, L. U. No. 1108***Initiated March 22, 1915, in L. U. No. 27*

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 1108, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Lucian Mills, on December 21, 1942; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellowmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

J. W. AYRES,  
Financial Secretary  
Willard, Ohio

**Hjalmer Frivold, L. U. No. 160***Initiated February 17, 1937*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Hjalmer E. Frivold, who died on December 20, 1942, while in the service of our country; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary  
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Chase Olson, L. U. No. 31***Initiated November 18, 1941*

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Chase Olson, who died as a soldier at a camp in New Orleans; and

Whereas his passing to eternal reward has deprived this local union of a loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we, at this time, express our condolence to the family of Brother Chase Olson in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated into the minutes of the local union, a copy to be sent to the family of the late Brother Olson and a copy to be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

E. J. WHITNEY,  
Recording Secretary  
Duluth, Minn.

**Charles Levans, L. U. No. 17***Initiated October 23, 1902, in L. U. No. 14*

It is with deep feeling of great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, record the passing of our Brother, Charles Levans.

In fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. 17 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Levans shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall also be sent to our Journal for publication.

WM. P. FROST,  
ED. HALL,  
A. T. MURPHY,  
Detroit, Mich. Committee

**John Kinkaid, L. U. No. 79***Initiated October 2, 1942*

With sentiments of sorrow and regret we report the death of Brother John Kinkaid of L. U. No. 79.

We sympathize deeply with his family and friends and send a copy of this notice to be published in our official organ. Also, that his family receive a copy and still another be placed in files of our local.

We suggest that our next meeting stand at attention one minute as a mark of reverence and respect.

WILLIAM HAENLIN,  
THOMAS BERRIGAN,  
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

**Clyde F. Snyder, L. U. No. 143***Initiated July 13, 1924*

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 143, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Clyde F. Snyder.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 143 extend its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Snyder; and therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the family.

Harrisburg, Pa. EXECUTIVE BOARD

**Eugene Jaronik, L. U. No. 153***Initiated March 23, 1939*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 153, mourn the passing of Eugene Jaronik; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

KENNETH CLAWSON,  
Recording Secretary  
South Bend, Ind.

**George Nemecek, L. U. No. 713***Initiated October 18, 1926*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our Brother, George Nemecek; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

EDWARD SHUNNESON,  
CHARLES REICHWALD,  
MIKE KUTSKA,  
Chicago, Ill. Committee

**James R. Jones, L. U. No. 953***Initiated August 30, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 953, record the death of our friend and Brother, James R. Jones, December 2, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER,  
President  
Eau Claire, Wis.

**W. W. Merwin, L. U. No. 125***Initiated November 20, 1917*

The passing onward of Bro. W. W. Merwin brings a sense of loss to Local Union No. 125, as he has been one of us for many years, and the breaking of old ties and associations adds to the sorrow of losing a valued Brother.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his loved ones and we assure them that we share their grief, for he was one of us and we shall miss him.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Merwin, and a copy of his tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

R. I. CLAYTON,  
DALE B. SIGLER,  
HENRY W. NEWCOMBE,  
Portland, Oreg. Committee

**Robert Brogan, L. U. No. 340***Initiated October 9, 1917, in L. U. No. 177*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 340, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Robert Brogan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Worker's Journal for publication; and, as a final tribute to his memory, our charter be draped for 30 days.

MARTIN H. BUSSIO,  
ANTHONY SILVA,  
JOHN SINGLETON,  
Sacramento, Calif. Committee

**James L. Regan, L. U. No. 326***Initiated January 3, 1934*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, James L. Regan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

WILLIAM BOYLE,  
GEORGE GOSSELIN,  
FRED BARNES,  
EUGENE DUBOIS,  
Lawrence, Mass. Committee

**Chester P. Rowell, L. U. No. 326***Initiated October 19, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Chester P. Rowell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

DAVID S. BANKS,  
BURTON S. KENT,  
HENRY GREAVES,  
JOHN F. O'NEILL,  
Lawrence, Mass. Committee

**Harry Lohr, L. U. No. 931***Initiated May 7, 1942*

Whereas L. U. No. 931 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Harry Lohr; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FLOYD C. SHEPPARD,  
Recording Secretary  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

**W. R. McMahon, L. U. No. 18***Reinitiated March 27, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother W. R. McMahon; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother W. R. McMahon in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother McMahon, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.  
JESS HORNE,  
CHARLES ECKLES,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,  
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee



**Edward Wittmiss, L. U. No. 304***Initiated January 3, 1939*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 304, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Edward Wittmiss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 304, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

C. P. MORGAN,  
Recording Secretary

Topeka, Kans.

**Edward L. Vogel, L. U. No. 18***Reinitiated October 19, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Edward L. Vogel; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Edward L. Vogel in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Vogel and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

JESS HORNE,  
CHARLES ECKLES,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**Ray G. Marsh, L. U. No. 18***Initiated October 30, 1902 in L. U. No. 61*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Ray G. Marsh; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Ray G. Marsh in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Marsh and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

JESS HORNE,  
CHARLES ECKLES,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**Frank Crawford, L. U. No. 18***Initiated January 6, 1927*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Frank Crawford; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his reward has deprived Local Union No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Frank Crawford in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Crawford and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

JESS HORNE,  
CHARLES ECKLES,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**L. S. Roberts, L. U. No. 18***Initiated November 16, 1933*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother L. S. Roberts; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother L. S. Roberts in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Roberts and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

H. M. FOSTER,  
F. J. PENDLEY,  
J. A. JENKINS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**Joseph Prior, L. U. No. 1160***Initiated April 7, 1941***Charles Carr, L. U. No. 1160***Initiated March 10, 1941***James Curtiss, L. U. No. 1160***Initiated November 28, 1941***Marion Neeley, L. U. No. 1160***Initiated April 18, 1942*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers; and

Whereas L. U. No. 1160 has lost in the passing of these Brothers some of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1160 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brothers and our sorrow in the knowledge of their death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our deceased Brothers, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FORREST M. HALEY,  
PAUL WAYMAN,  
FRANCIS THOMPSON,  
MARION COLLINS,  
WILBUR BROOKSHIRE,

Marion, Ind.

Executive Committee

**John T. Martin, L. U. No. 53***Initiated October 9, 1923*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his final reward our esteemed and worthy Brother, John T. Martin; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Martin L. U. No. 53, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will always be remembered by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy and regrets to his bereaved family, relatives and friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the immediate family of our late Brother, a copy sent the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM BURKREY,  
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,  
E. L. LOWDER,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

**Reece Crandell, L. U. No. 702***Initiated August 20, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, I. B. E. W., are called upon to pay the last respects to our departed Brother, Reece Crandell.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

GLENN GILMORE,  
ARTHUR ROBERTSON,  
HARRY ANDERSON,  
CREIGHTON HOSKINS,

Springfield, Ill.

Committee

**Adolph Spring, L. U. No. 501***Reinitiated June 18, 1937*

Whereas it is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, record the passing of our late Brother, Adolph Spring; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Press Secretary

**Alba E. Thompson, L. U. No. 124***Reinitiated January 14, 1942*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 124, record the death of our friend and Brother, Alba E. Thompson, October 7, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meetings, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ALTON SCHIEMANN,

JOHN BERTRAM,

HERBERT F. ECKSTROM,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

**Herbert Green, L. U. No. 212***Initiated November 19, 1921*

Whereas our Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, deemed it best to take our beloved Brother to his final resting place; therefore we desire to convey to his relatives our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a final tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. M. SCHMITT,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Press Secretary

**Alexander Dowling, L. U. No. 817***Reinitiated February 1, 1917*

Whereas God, in His divine judgment, has seen fit to call from our midst Brother Alexander Dowling; and

Whereas through his passing to eternal reward Local Union No. 817 has lost one of its most faithful members of long standing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand for a period of one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the bereaved family of Brother Dowling; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Dowling and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

WILLIAM BOLGER,  
JOHN MacMENIMUM,  
HARRY MITCHELL,  
JERRY O'CONNOR,

New York, N. Y.

Resolutions Committee

**Charles Decatur, L. U. No. 106***Initiated October 20, 1913*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Decatur; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Decatur Local Union No. 106, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WALTER CROSBY,

Jamestown, N. Y.

Committee



**W. W. Meyer, L. U. No. 500**

Initiated March 21, 1917

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, record the passing of our Brother, W. W. Meyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

N. ROBERSON,  
L. R. MUNSELL,  
R. K. BLAIN,

San Antonio, Texas

Committee

**Harry Karlson, L. U. No. 6**

Initiated December 26, 1935, in I. O.

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Karlson, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
H. MADDEN,  
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

**Albert Schaefer, L. U. No. 494**

Initiated October 3, 1934

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Albert Schaefer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Sick Committee

**George Slifke, L. U. No. 748**

Initiated February 21, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 748, record the passing of our friend and Brother, George Slifke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

J. KRAUS,

Cranford, N. J.

Recording Secretary

**Bellman Chase, L. U. No. 6**

Reinitiated April 28, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Bellman Chase, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,  
H. MADDEN,  
C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

**Fred R. Burns, L. U. No. 125**

Initiated November 21, 1924

Again the loss of a valued member brings the shock of parting as Local Union No. 125 records the passing onward of Brother Fred R. Burns and closes the file on his membership.

With deepest sympathy, our hearts go out to his loved ones, and we extend to them the consolation of true friendship in a grief which, to a great extent, we share with them, for he was our Brother, and we shall miss him.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Burns, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

J. P. ARMFIELD,  
H. CURTIS WINN,  
M. KUPETZ,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

**John Malon, L. U. No. 2**

Initiated August 23, 1918

It is with regret that we, the members, are called upon to record the passing from our ranks of Brother John Malon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. BAITY,  
HY KUEHNER,  
D. LUND,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

**Hampton H. Free, L. U. No. 213**

Initiated November 6, 1901

It is with deep sorrow and regret that members of L. U. No. 213 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Hampton H. Free; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. HARNETT,  
G. GEE,  
V. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

**William D. Williams, L. U. No. 2**

Initiated May 5, 1941

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 2, record the sudden death of Brother Williams; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. BAITY,  
HY KUEHNER,  
WM. HERBSTER,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

**R. A. MacDonald, L. U. No. 844**

Reinitiated December 18, 1936

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 844, record the passing of our late friend and Brother, R. A. MacDonald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROYAL HARRISON,  
R. E. TAYLOR,  
L. J. COXON,

Sedalia, Mo.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1, TO JANUARY 31, 1943**

L. U.	Name	Amount
739	G. F. Rehn	\$475.00
9	J. G. Moorman	1,000.00
3	Louis Smith	1,000.00
702	C. E. Wolf	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
396	M. C. Woodford	300.00
1108	Lucian Mills	1,000.00
130	Frank Arndt	1,000.00
3	L. A. Teitelbaum	1,000.00
I. O. (156)	J. R. Shugart, Jr.	300.00
I. O. (8)	W. C. Kindberg	1,000.00
76	Wallace Morrisette	1,000.00
I. O. (885)	Ora Sheets	1,000.00
361	G. E. Kipp	300.00
9	Burl F. Caldwell	1,000.00
134	John E. Johnson	1,000.00
713	Geo. Nemeck	1,000.00
5	R. E. Connolly	1,000.00
23	L. Carroll	1,000.00
326	C. P. Rowell	475.00
770	Sherwood Hazeton	1,000.00
11	H. B. Posten	300.00
202	D. S. McCarty	1,000.00
I. O. (160)	H. E. Frivald	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. D. Ensign	1,000.00
245	R. H. Hutchinson	650.00
11	W. E. Bausman	825.00
876	M. Patterson	650.00
76	E. F. Curtin	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	P. L. Sullivan	1,000.00
245	D. M. Wood	1,000.00
483	W. H. Lee	1,000.00
77	Don Kirkhaven	237.50
687	G. B. Cone	1,000.00
46	E. C. Tobey	1,000.00
125	W. W. Merrvin	1,000.00
210	Carl R. Niles	300.00
34	F. J. Henrichs	1,000.00
18	E. J. Williams	1,000.00
18	W. C. Hall	1,000.00
613	W. S. Brown, Sr.	300.00
I. O. (214)	L. W. Stephens	1,000.00
53	J. T. Martin	1,000.00
124	R. H. Hughes	1,000.00
I. O. (488)	Robert Blaskey	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Chas. D. Gile	1,000.00
99	J. W. Hanley	1,000.00
933	W. T. Stalling	1,000.00
1147	E. W. Lipke	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	M. S. Brown	1,000.00
877	H. H. Karthuis	825.00
2	W. D. Williams	300.00
396	C. Taurasi	300.00
6	H. F. Karlson	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	Geo. McGuire	1,000.00
278	G. P. Dooley	475.00
90	J. J. Callahan	1,000.00
11	S. H. Fennell	300.00
17	Chas. Levans	1,000.00
77	T. P. Everham	1,000.00
870	James King	1,000.00
817	A. Dowling	1,000.00
618	D. E. Reider	475.00
669	K. Williams	300.00
134	A. G. Fallows	1,000.00
3	W. J. Woods	1,000.00
326	P. F. Sullivan	1,000.00
I. O. (247)	J. H. Armstrong	1,000.00
2	J. Malon	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	C. W. Smith	1,000.00
212	H. Green	1,000.00
949	W. B. Duchene	1,000.00
1317	A. S. Place	1,000.00
882	Samuel W. Cross	150.00
B-304	Emory E. Dennis	150.00

\$61,387.50

**GREAT RED CROSS DRIVE**

(Continued from page 72)

Cross field directors show American movies with portable equipment. And, in addition to recruiting trained nurses for the Army and Navy, the Red Cross sends its own medical social workers to work in base hospitals with the purpose of bringing the convalescent soldier back to normal.

At the request of the Army and Navy, kitbags containing many little personal



articles important to the comfort of the embarking soldier, are being provided every man boarding a troop transport. Accepting quotas of bags to fill and pack, union and auxiliary groups have helped Red Cross keep an adequate supply ready.

To the routine needs of local chapters, craft unions of the American Federation of Labor are making a special contribution through the skill inherent to their work. Electrical repair work in many Red Cross chapter houses has been adopted as their responsibility by locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In Phoenix, Ariz., I. B. E. W. workers joined with other AFL members on construction of the official Red Cross canteen in the union station, where the Red Cross Canteen Corps will be on duty 24 hours a day to serve food to servicemen passing through the city. Locals of the Painters and Decorators Union are putting in overtime without compensation to redecorate Red Cross headquarters in many cities. The modern building which houses the Blood Donor Service of the Los Angeles chapter is a monument to the volunteer services of the construction trade unions of that city.

These are but examples of the way in which AFL members are quietly and thoroughly going to work to see that a very necessary job is done.

From the growing ranks of women union members, many have volunteered as individuals for the Volunteer Special Service Corps of the Red Cross: Nurse's Aides, Production, Canteen, Staff Assistance, Hospital and Recreation, Home Service and Motor Corps. First aid training, a prerequisite for plant protection detachments, goes on regularly in union halls and factories; home nursing and nutrition courses for union members are on the increase with the shortage of doctors and impending rationing of all foods.

At the same time, American labor is preparing for the 1943 Red Cross War Fund. The United Nations Relief, a part of the League for Human Rights of the American Federation of Labor, has pledged the co-operation of its national and regional offices in the campaign. With other relief agencies included in War Chests in many cities, the Red Cross appeal is maintained as a separate responsibility of the American people by request of President Roosevelt, who also serves as the president of the Red Cross.

By arrangement between the Red Cross and the United Nations Relief, local chapters will record in the name of the union the donations of its members, with a national total of union gifts compiled at the end of the campaign.

Labor has accepted the challenge to give its fair share of the support needed to keep the Red Cross in action. It is coming into full partnership in an organization which Chairman Davis has named "the people's partnership" and which constitutes the last open switchboard to the victims of a worldwide war.

## MEXICO ADVANCES STRONG SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

(Continued from page 61)

as the invalidity pension. The widows and orphans of pensioners and insured persons who have contributed for 200 weeks are entitled to pensions; the widow's pension being equal to 40 per cent of that which could have been granted to the deceased at the date of his death, and the orphan's pension being equal to 20 per cent or 30 per cent of the same according as the child has lost one parent or both.

The cost of sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits is defrayed by the contributions of the employer and the insured person, and by the State. The employers' contributions are fixed at 6 per cent of wages and the workers' contributions at 3 per cent, while the State pays a subsidy equal to half the employers' contributions. The scheme is to be administered by the National Social Insurance Institute, which is an autonomous body, tripartite in character, with a director appointed by the President of the Republic, and which has as its organs a general meeting, a technical governing body, and a supervisory committee.

## OIL-FILLED CABLE

(Continued from page 67)

rubber for the trucks and equipment, bad weather and other set-backs were constantly before our men on these projects, but as always our members of the I. B. E. W. came out on top and the work was completed not long after the original date set for completion.

Thus another main artery has been added to the growing system of "power for war" and labor has again played a big part towards the ever-increasing flood of war supplies and materials, and we are one more step nearer the goal that we are looking for—victory and after that "peace to the world."

## HANDLING MEN

(Continued from page 60)

able productive labor. The government stabilization of labor would, in our judgment, create two very serious conditions:

"1. Destroy incentive, and thus break down morale. If government stabilizes manpower, the man may lose interest because he is stabilized.

"2. If government stabilizes manpower it might even approach a situation where the employer could not freely discharge a man except for extreme reasons. It would further bring quite a union problem, because if a man were stabilized, he might decide that he should no longer pay dues since the government establishes the conditions and the wages, and since he is stabilized he takes the position—why should he any longer pay dues."

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR

(Continued from page 63)

ers, but is a new war. The second is that Australia must go on to a war footing. These two facts involve two lines of action—one in the direction of external policy as to our dealings with Britain, the United States, Russia, the Netherlands East Indies and China in the higher direction of war in the Pacific; the second, is the reshaping, in fact, the revolutionizing of the Australian way of life until the war footing is attained, quickly, efficiently and without question."

Remember that it was a labor prime minister who was emphasizing thus, the need for Australia to meet the restraints, lowered standards, and controls, which were being demanded by the war. But the unions, together with all members of



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the labor party, were determined to accept all the demands that were necessary in order to defeat Fascism. Therefore they followed the leadership of John Curtin.

In addition to the limitations above-mentioned, severe rationing of food and clothing have been introduced. Workers have been moved compulsorily from one industry to another. We have complained—but we do not take any steps that would weaken our labor government. There have been a few strikes—but the great mass of Australian workers are determined to do all they can to avoid measures that will weaken our war effort. We are enthusiastic supporters of our union organization, our labor party, and of our Australian nation. We are loyal to our colleagues and to our citizens.

The unions have given up privileges and concessions during the war, but they have done so because they believe that they must obtain security and prosperity at the end of the war. They therefore are considerably concerned with the government's proposals on post-war reconstruction. The newly-created cabinet job of Minister for Post-War Reconstruction has gone to a senior government member, Federal Treasurer Joseph P. Chifley, who has just called for the preparation of an elaborate and detailed blueprint of complete social readjustment in the post-war period. It is expected that as the immediate danger of invasion lifts, then the Australian worker will take an increasing interest in the post-war settlement.

The very extent of his sacrifices today will mean greater influence for the four freedoms which have been placed at the forefront of the war objectives of our labor government.

A strengthened labor movement will be prepared to raise its voice as the last shot is fired.

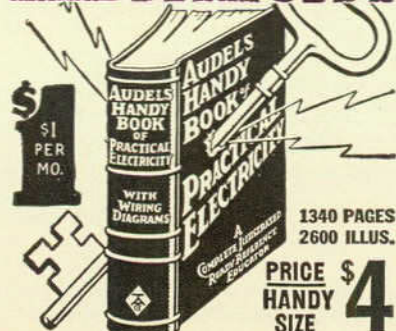
## LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

(Continued from page 71)

weather and required to stay on the job until the lines were in operation again. The pay scales fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, were designed to be applicable anywhere throughout the territorial limits of the United States and, of course were much lower than the prevailing rate of pay in the Pacific Northwest. In some instances and for some classifications the difference in the rate paid by the public and private utili-



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ties of the area exceeded the pay scales of the Classification Act when standard overtime was computed at the going rate by three hundred to five hundred dollars per year. The administration was immediately faced with a serious recruitment problem because skilled mechanics, or dispatchers and operators were not readily available except from the ranks of those employees of the major public and private power industries in the area. It was evident that to operate these new facilities the administration must pay wages comparable to those paid by others throughout the region.

An attempt was made through the Civil Service Commission and the comptroller general to secure relief from the restrictions put upon the administration by the rates of pay of the Classification Act of 1923. Finally, after several months, certain rulings were made which indicated that employees within the several crafts and trades engaged in the operation of electrical facilities could be regarded as outside the provisions of the Classification Act, and, therefore, paid at rates comparable with the private and public utilities of Oregon and Washington.

## NOTABLE SURVEY MADE

In anticipation of these rulings the administration had caused a survey to be made by the supervisor of substations, representing the operations section, a substation operator, representing the em-

ployees, and a representative of the personnel division. It was believed that, since no two jobs were exactly alike, it would be best for representatives of all concerned to actually see the jobs in the field and to determine which positions were most nearly like the duties of employees of the administration.

At the same time the Columbia Power Trades Council and the Electrical Workers made similar surveys and comparisons. When all information had been assembled, representatives of the administration, the Columbia Power Trades Council, the Electrical Workers and individual employees entered into a series of discussions which resulted in an understanding with respect to prevailing rates and conditions then in effect for the public and private utilities throughout the area of operation of the facilities of the Administration.

It was found that dispatchers and operators employed by the private and public utilities were more generally paid on a monthly basis, apparently because the work was shift work with very little overtime. It was decided that if monthly rates were adjusted on a comparable basis the principal remaining difficulty would be the difference between the 40-hour week in general use throughout the area and the 44-hour week of the administration. Therefore, monthly rates were established for dispatchers and operators at three rates of pay, the first rate being for a 40-hour week, the second rate for a 44-hour week, and the third rate for a 48-hour week. The 44-hour and 48-hour monthly rates were designed to compensate the employee for work in excess of the standard 40-hour week. The 48-hour week rate was established in anticipation; the growing manpower shortage might eventually require dispatchers and operators to work 48 hours per week. However, the 44-hour week, being the more amenable to the working out of scheduled shifts, is now in use.

It was believed that since linemen, electricians, helpers, and truck drivers were often required to work excessive hours in addition to 40 per week, the rate of pay for these classifications should be established on an hourly basis with provisions for standard overtime pay. This apparently had been the previous opinion of the private and public utilities of the area and their employees because such classifications with them were employed invariably at hourly rates with standard provisions for overtime pay as evidenced by the collective bargaining agreements.

Agreements were reached as to comparable rates of pay, consideration being given to such factors as working conditions, annual leave, and other advantages not generally available to employees of the private and public utilities. Pay scales were established and put into effect. The administration and the Columbia Power Trades Council are mutually proud of this solution which seems to be satisfactory to the employees and was apparently desirable for other government agencies because several of them have since

adopted solutions very similar. It was, in fact, collective bargaining by mutual understanding, or, as some have said, by "gentlemen's agreement." It differed from formal collective bargaining only in the respect that the agreement was not reduced to writing.

## NORTHWEST WORKERS HAVE TRUST IN FUTURE

The workers of the Northwest look confidently into the future. Their doubts about cooperation with the Bonneville Power Administration, or its successor, the Columbia Power Authority, as visualized by pending Congressional legislation, have been dispelled. They know that a new milestone in the steady progress of labor-management workability in a free world has been reached. They want the formal collective bargaining of the Bone Bill enacted into law, because agreements reduced to writing are much less likely to be misunderstood than verbal agreements and, therefore, more likely to be well concluded.

Much has been said and written about collective bargaining in a governmental agency, but what reasonable difference can there be between a government agency and any other employer? Is it not true that America is going forward into the light of more democracy or backward into the medieval darkness of master and slave?

Meanwhile, 96 per cent of the installed power of the Columbia River is delivered to essential war work and over 98 per cent of the electrical workers employed by the Bonneville Power Administration are members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Bonneville Power Administration, the Columbia Power Trades Council, and affiliated workmen know that the immediate job is the winning of the war. They know that the manner in which they carry on their wartime jobs may be a guide to solving future problems. They know that the harder they work, the sooner it will be over. To them, the return of their sons and brothers, friends and neighbors from the battlefronts of the world with honorable victory tending towards lasting peace is the first objective. They are confident that they have the ability to win their part of the war by democratic action, and they have, in addition, the ability to master whatever follows. They can demonstrate in this war that free men, both management and labor, can pool their brains and strength and will to win the democratic way and prove beyond question the case of union-management cooperation in a government agency.

The people of the Pacific Northwest confidently look forward to the day they can turn their power and ability to manage, and their labor to the constructive efforts of peace, rather than the destructive efforts of war, the day when groups of independent workers agree with management on the rules and conditions of the job and then themselves enforce that self-imposed code in the work of peace.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1942, Inc. JANUARY 10, 1943

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918-743480	743493	L. U.	B-981-(Cont.)	L. U.	B-1067-	L. U.	B-1162-	L. U.	1250-	L. U.	B-1325-	L. U.	B-3-(Cont.)
919-255726	255739	B-981-	B 727504	727510	B 250436	250440	B 340299	340300	180001	180006	B 670133	670153	39700, 39722, 39723.
920-529226	529277	B-982-	B 181115	181138	B 687570	687605	B 480661	480739	534578	534600	1327-	741231	741238
921-718300		B-921-	B 682492	682500	B-1068-	B 107553	107586	B-1169-	535146	535150	B-1328-		B-9-211906, 906, 958674.
		B 143831	143860		B-1069-	B 874711	874750	B-1170-	742964	742976	B 402028	402130	8-9-761854.
		B 875107	875222		B-1071-	B 99460	99472	B-1171-	201570	201581	B 672254	672885	B-1-129854, 426215,
923-125288	125416	B-923-	B 103863	103907	B-1072-	B 892578	892616	B-1172-	B 167592	167631	B 390635	390690	439247, 320, 320,
924-307851	307852	B 822071	822270		B-1073-	B 950665	950686	B-1173-	B 879244	879360	B 651951	651987	390, 441992, 420304,
B 365422		B-985-	B 39887	39891	B-1074-	B 270467	270469	B-1174-	B 309252	309259	B 390635	390690	075, 116, 128, 138,
B 673071	673991	B-986-	B 184063	184074	B-1083-	B 1081-	150081	B-1175-	B 303082	303092	B 390635	390690	172, 187, 189, 214,
B 679917	679933	B-987-	B 143145	143228	B-1084-	B 886308	886309	B-1176-	B 262077	262117	B 390635	390690	231, 253, B 958060,
		B 143121	143128		B-1085-	B 880975	880980	B-1177-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	063, 064.
		B 842119	842150		B-1086-	B 814163	814165	B-1178-	B 263085	263100	B 390635	390690	I2-209559, 606289, 328,
		B 495001	495003		B-1087-	B 366651	366652	B-1179-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	912517.
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928-		B 818634	818948		B-1089-	B 882391	882620	B-1181-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	77698, 822358,
		B 243751	243766		B-1090-	B 253889	253890	B-1182-	B 354901	354901	B 390635	390690	362, 100, 500, 502,
		B 681726	681750		B-1091-	B 338136	338137	B-1183-	B 392400	392400	B 390635	390690	520, 529, 660, 700,
B-930-		B 87824	87841		B-1092-	B 359157	359158	B-1184-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	743, 819, 873, 887,
B 858835	858878	B 858835	858878		B-1093-	B 64199	64204	B-1185-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	889.
B 84897	84939	B 84897	84939		B-1094-	B 496828	496889	B-1186-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	B-18-458593.
B 823601	823611	B 823601	823611		B-1095-	B 295068	295109	B-1187-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	B-23-563430, 154561,
B 238047	238049	B 238047	238049		B-1096-	B 279779	279783	B-1188-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	486, 228088, 213,
B 31422	314814	B 31422	314814		B-1097-	B 485168	485172	B-1189-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	272, 983435-438,
206700		B 331280			B-1098-	B 70456	70490	B-1190-	B 667673	667673	B 390635	390690	599671.
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## THEY HATED LINCOLN, TOO

(Continued from page 64)

Who brings me but scorn and disaster  
and tears!  
I vow I will drive a respectable team,  
Though forced to swap horses when  
crossing a stream!"

No epithet was too bitter, no descrip-  
tion too vile, to be applied to this man.  
Insult followed insult, from human lips,  
from artists' pen, from newsheet. And in  
direct contrast, the President was always  
poignantly aware of the needs of his peo-  
ple and was sympathetic to their prob-  
lems. In the people of the South, Lincoln  
had a keen and kindly interest. "Tis true  
he permitted a cruel war to be waged  
but only to prevent a far greater wrong  
—the dissolution of a nation. Shortly  
before his death he was urging Congress  
to appropriate \$400,000,000 to assist the  
South in its economic recovery. And to  
Lincoln, from that South, came only such  
statements as "Lincoln! how I loathe  
that name between my lips."

And the North whose union cause he loved  
and defended to the very end responded  
with such evidences of its feeling of hate  
as the following editorial from *The New York  
World*, written concerning the nomination of  
Lincoln and Johnson as president and vice  
president of the United States, Johnson suc-  
ceeding Hamlin in office, illustrates:

"Some of the shoddy papers profess to  
believe that because Lincoln and Hamlin

have no middle names and were elected,  
Lincoln and Johnson for a similar reason  
will be successful. They call this a good  
omen. Some other noted individuals had no  
middle names; for instance Judas Iscariot  
and Benedict Arnold."

No insult was too terrible to be applied  
to this maligned soul.

*The New York Herald* which only a short  
time before had joined other newspapers in  
writing hymns of hate, gave an account of  
Lincoln's funeral procession in New York  
and described most adequately the contrast  
between this demonstration and the one which  
took place just before his inauguration as  
President of the United States. The account  
stated that Broadway was more than ample,  
four years previous, to contain the crowd  
"which with varied sentiments, cheered and  
scoffed and scowled him a doubtful welcome."  
But now the picture had changed and the  
same broad street could scarcely hold a frac-  
tion of the people who crowded to do honor  
to the man whom they now recognize as the  
"nation's savior."

## TIPS ON INCOME TAX PAYING

(Continued from page 73)

ice, dividends, interest, or annuities, may  
use a Simplified Return (Form 1040A).

## NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX

The federal income tax payable on the  
taxable income is divided into two parts,  
known as normal tax and surtax. The sum  
of these two taxes, in all ordinary cases,  
represents the total tax due. The exceptions  
arise in cases where there have been speci-

fied capital gains or losses, in which case an  
alternative computation is permitted pro-  
vided there are net long-term capital gains  
in excess of net short-term capital losses;  
or in cases where the taxpayer holds bonds  
with a tax-free covenant (bonds in which  
the issuing corporation pays part of the  
income tax on the interest), in which case  
a deduction of the amount paid by the cor-  
poration is allowable against the tax com-  
puted on the return.

The surtax is computed at variable rates,  
depending upon the amount of the surtax  
net income. The surtax net income is the  
amount of the net income of the taxpayer  
(gross income less deductions) less the per-  
sonal exemption and the credit for depend-  
ents. This is the amount shown on line 23  
of the income tax return, Form 1040.

On the first \$2,000 of surtax net income,  
for example, the surtax is 13 per cent of the  
surtax net income. On surtax net income  
over \$2,000 and not over \$4,000, the surtax  
is \$260 plus 16 per cent of the surtax net  
income above \$2,000. On surtax net income  
over \$4,000 and not over \$6,000 the surtax  
is \$580 plus 20 per cent of the amount of  
surtax net income above \$4,000. The rate  
increases as the amount of surtax net in-  
come increases. The computation of the tax  
for each income block is given in a table  
accompanying the return form.

The normal tax is calculated on the "bal-  
ance subject to normal tax," which is shown  
on line 26 of the income tax return, Form  
1040.

The normal tax is 6 per cent of the "bal-  
ance subject to normal tax," whatever the  
amount.



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No. 9



No. 10

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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50	Seal	5.00
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Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Traveling cards	free
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50		
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75		
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50		
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75		
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50		
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100	.15	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25		
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, each	.30		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50		
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Per 100	3.00		
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40		
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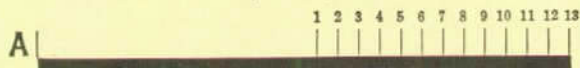
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No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
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—FREDERICK W. TAYLOR.